The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FEAR ROOSEVELT ON THE TICKET.

Said Governor Is Planning to Stampede Convention on His Own Behalf.

NOT M'KINLEY'S CHOICE.

Only Way to Stop His Nomination Is for Administration to Name a Man.

DOLLIVER IN HIGH FAVOR.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., June 3.

Fear Roosevelt Wants It.

In casting up the Vice Presidential situation, most of the Republican leaders say frankly that Dolliver's name has aroused more positive enthusiasm than that of any other name recently suggested. The brilliant young Iowa Representative has an abundance of friends, both in the House and Senate, who know not only his eloquence, which everybody knows, but his breadth, dignity, and general ability. Among members of Congress there is but little hesitation in declaring that Dolliver would furnish the exact qualities needed in the campaign—youth, enthusiasm, ability, and oratorical powers of an unusual character. It is noticeable that of all the names suggested that of Dolliver seems to remain longer, and the mention of his name has developed into the proportions of a genuine boom here in Washington, which can hardly be said for any one else.

Yet, in spite of all this, there is a superior current everywhere tonight, among Representatives, Senators, and officials, to the effect that after all the Roosevelt nomination cannot be prevented by him nor by anybody else. Men usually supposed to speak for the administration say frankly neither the President nor Senator Hanna wants Roosevelt on the ticket. Nevertheless, these assumed representatives of the administration say they fear the New York Governor is planning to stampede the convention in his own behalf. In some quarters it is asserted there is only one way to prevent the convention ignoring Roosevelt's repeated declinations, and that is to have the administration agree on a candidate and let the fact be known in advance. It is quite evident that a convention not only ready but eager to nominate Major McKinley by acclamation would not willingly offend him by giving him a running mate he did not approve of, but it is said the President's wishes must be conveyed in some authoritative manner or the convention will be swept off its feet for Roosevelt.

As this is the only way Senator Platt could get rid of the Governor, and as Platt is an adept at sudden manipulation, the revival of the Roosevelt talk within the last twenty-four hours, particularly in New York, is deemed significant. Outside of Roosevelt Dolliver has more of a following than anybody else, and some of the President's closest friends are most outspoken for the eloquent Iowan.

Chairman Rowe, Secretary Fieldhouse, and James McKinnie of the Illinois Republican State Central committee arrived here tonight. They will consult with Congressmen and others regarding the methods to be adopted in the coming campaign.

Misfortunes of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz's Widow.

Mrs. Ruiz, the widow of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, who was murdered in a Spanish prison in Cuba for supposed sympathy with the Cubans, is now watching by the bedside of her 7-year-old daughter Gloria at the University Hospital in Georgetown. The little girl is suffering from concussion of the brain, caused by a fall into a basementway from the steps of her mother's house, and it is not thought she can recover. This is but one of a number of calamities that have befallen Mrs. Ruiz since the murder of her husband and the arrival of herself and five children in Washington a short time after.

Under the treaty of peace with Spain our government assumed all claims of American citizens against Spain, and that of Mrs. Ruiz for $50,000 was among them. Her condition is now a most pitiable one, as she has to divide her little family, sending her eldest son to New York, two daughters to a Catholic institution in Baltimore, and keeping two young children with her.

By teaching Spanish in the daytime and sewing far into the night she has barely been able to keep the wolf from the door. Though this little child has no remembrance of her father, her cry of "Father, father," rings out over the ward, bringing the sad story afresh to her mother's mind. As the hospital is a small one, and there was no place for both mother and child, the vestments were removed from the sacristy next to the chapel and a resting place made for her there.

Senator Cullom and Representative Mann have received a letter from Albert B. George of Chicago, in which he asserts the colored people of Cook County and the State are up in arms because they have not been given any offices under the local Census bureau. Mr. George declares, for instance, that J. H. Glenn, supervisor of the manufacturing census, admitted he could not appoint a particular candidate because he had been specifically instructed from Washington not to employ any colored persons.

Senator Depew Frequents the Library.

Senator Depew is the only member of the National Legislature who is regarded as a regular visitor to the apartment set aside exclusively for the use of Senators at the Congressional Library. Congress made a liberal appropriation and fitted up two rooms in the new library to be used solely by members of Congress. Despite the most luxurious surroundings and library equipments, thus far the lawmakers for the nation have failed to avail themselves of the opportunity for research and mental recreation among the tomes at their disposal.

Senator Depew, however, is the exception, and he never seems happier nor in a more receptive mood than when he is snugly ensconced in his favorite corner in the apart-

(Continued on fourth page.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

ARMY AND NAVY.

An officer shot by Major March's men in fight near La Gat, 100 miles northeast of Vigan, may have been Aguinaldo. He was badly wounded, and his men carried him away, leaving saddlebags containing Aguinaldo's diary and other documents.

President Taft outlined plans of the Philippine commission, which will give hearings to natives and enact reforms preliminary to establishing a stable civil government.

The Agricultural department will test dried beef as army emergency ration.

Filipinos claim that they rightfully own land for which they now pay rent.

An Iowa boy has invented a gun which is said to fire 8,640 bullets a minute.

LOCAL.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Halden, for no other reason, apparently, than simple weariness of life, went to lake shore at Edgewater, took poison, and died lying side by side.

National Civic federation organized, with advisory council of 500 members, to "provide for study and discussion of questions of national import."

Retail clerks prevented all but two of F. O. Erickson's would-be customers from making Sunday purchases.

Twenty-five members of the Commercial club left for Boston as guests of that city's Commercial club.

Four men attacked Robert Wayne, formerly leading man at Hopkins', and kicked him into insensibility.

State's Attorney's office is gathering evidence against Dowie in Millie Logan case.

Captain Streeter, head of the District of Lake Michigan, found no bondsman.

Milwaukee avenue electric car jumped track, and injured two passengers.

Mayor says paving by day labor would give better chance of honest work.

Two persons were injured in a runaway and two in accidents on bicycles.

Evanston churches held union mass-meeting in interest of Camp Good Will.

Convention of American Park and Outdoor Art association opens tomorrow.

Mad dog shot after frightening Sunday school children in Englewood.

Two boys had a bull fight on Spanish lines and both lads were injured.

Northwestern "L" carried 80,000 passengers.

Mrs. Alzina Parsons Stevens, Sociologist, died.

POLITICS.

Dolliver's name arouses most enthusiasm of the Vice Presidential suggestions, but Washington regards stampede for Roosevelt as possible.

Out-of-town Democrats will confer this week on plan to prevent control of State convention by Cook County machine.

Chairman Hanna invited survivors of first Republican convention to attend Philadelphia meeting.

Oregon elects a State ticket and two Congressmen today.

DOMESTIC.

General Federation of Women's Clubs, which meets in Milwaukee today, is perplexed by question of admitting colored clubs and reorganization of federation.

Robert B. Roosevelt says "the Paris exposition is worst fake and fraud ever perpetrated on mankind. It costs 1,500 francs to see every fake."

Boy shot while watching attack on St. Louis street car. Cable conduit and switches in Olive street blown up by dynamite.

Business-men in New York and St. Paul closed a deal by telephone after one hour's conversation costing $120.

T. Thomas Fortune said negro problem would never be solved without a revolution.

Thirty-two Chicago couples were married in St. Joseph, Mich., yesterday.

Atchison non-union man killed two men who called him a "scab."

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Laboring men are hopeful of a favorable consideration of their offer when the Building Contractors' council meets today to face the question of accepting or rejecting the proposition of arbitration.

Secretary T. J. Hyman of the Illinois Steel company said the shutdown of the South Chicago mill was temporary.

Senator Wolcott says one year's experience with free trade cost Colorado wool growers $3,500,000.

American exports to islands will reach $45,000,000 for fiscal year.

Union men plan neighborhood clubs as relief stations for strikers.

Cripple Creek mines have paid $13,821,998 in dividends since 1893.

Several consolidations of Chicago banks are discussed.

London discount rate likely to be lower.

BOER-BRITISH WAR.

The Times says that as Roberts was only four miles north of Johannesburg on Saturday he would hardly reach Pretoria before today.

Montagu White says Boers will continue to fight, and the English people will permit republics to retain independence.

Newspapers have had no direct news from Pretoria since Thursday.

Boer envoys arrived in Cleveland.

FOREIGN.

Governor of Maracaibo, Venezuela, surrounded house of German Consul with troops on a false suspicion of harboring revolutionists.

Louis Klopsch declared thousands of people are dying of famine in India. Vultures, dogs, and jackals are devouring the dead.

While 200 extra police brought to Newmarket to suppress Irish meeting slept citizens held their gathering.

President Loubet, accompanied by a guard mounted on bicycles, attended Auteuil races.

Boxers said to have killed an English missionary and two Belgian engineers.

Italian government gained in elections for members of Chamber of Deputies.

Ministers Lotbinière, Mills, and Tarte may resign from Canadian Cabinet.

Dr. W. R. Harper and the Czar talked with each other for half an hour.

First general illumination of Paris exposition; attendance 500,000.

Gomez will arrive in Havana today.

WASHINGTON.

Congress' important acts included the financial bill and Porto Rican and Hawaiian government bills. Appropriations will reach $700,000,000.

Dr. Ruiz's widow is in deep poverty and her daughter is dying while she is pushing her indemnity claim for murder of her husband.

The President's barber is paid $50,000 a year. Mr. McKinley shaves himself.

On June 1 the one-millionth pension certificate was filed and paid.

RELIGIOUS.

The Rev. Johnson Henderson, at Armour Mission, accused church of indifference to social needs.

The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones said Mrs. Grundy is the greatest tyrant of today.

The Rev. N. D. Hillis denounced extravagant costuming of brides.

SPORTING.

Chicago, 6; Buffalo, 5. Cleveland, 9; Milwaukee, 0. Indianapolis, 15; Kansas City, 2. Minneapolis, 12; Detroit, 9.

Turf Congress License committee refused to reinstate Jockey Dugan.

END LIVES SIDE BY SIDE.

"OLD JOHN" HALDEN AND HIS WIFE DIE AT LAKE'S EDGE.

Simply Weary of Existence, Apparently, They Don Their Best Clothes, Lock House and Shop, and Under a Gnarled Oak Tree Take Poison, Then, Clasping Hands, Lie Down to Await Death — Morning Strollers Find the Bodies.

Early morning strollers were taking snapshot photographs yesterday along the wooded shore in Edgewater, a stone's throw north of the Saddle and Cycle clubhouse, when they found on a sandy knoll that looked out over the lake the dead bodies of a man and a woman. The two lay side by side. The stains of carbolic acid on the woman's face and the burns about the man's mouth showed they had drank carbolic acid and then had fallen back with hands clasped and died together.

Not until late in the day was it found that the two dead persons were John L. Halden and his wife, who kept a grocery store and bakery shop at 153 North Center avenue.

The two had been missing from their home over their grocery store since Thursday morning, and the West Chicago avenue police were hunting for them. Hearing of the finding of the bodies of a man and a woman in Edgewater, Nelson Rasmussen, owner of the house occupied by the Haldens, went up to Seeber's undertaking shop, 2312 Lincoln avenue, and identified the bodies.

Cause of Suicides a Mystery.

What led old John Halden, as everybody called him, and his wife to decide to end their lives abruptly can as yet only be guessed at. They were not rich, neither were they suffering from poverty. One neighbor said he believed they had been troubled by debts, but this was not established as true. They had a little store that gave them a comfortable living, were well liked by their neighbors, and had many friends.

Apparently they decided simply that life was not worth the struggle; that there was nothing special for them to look forward to; and that the simplest way to solve the whole problem was merely to go to some quiet place and there die as they had lived—together.

They left no note or word behind in their house to give any indication of what they meant to do or where they had gone. They merely put on their best clothing, set their little store and home in order, locked the door, and without saying good-by to any one walked away. When they were found there was not even a scrap of paper near them by which they might be identified, and the mystery as to their identity was great.

All day crowds of people stood in front of the deserted grocery store in Center avenue, gazed through the windows, and wondered where old John Halden and his wife had gone and if they would come back. All through the afternoon people strolling through the woods in Edgewater stopped at the little knoll, half a block north of the Saddle and Cycle club, and looked at the spot where a man and a woman had found death together. Meantime old John Halden and his wife were out of it all, and their bodies were lying side by side in the basement of an undertaker's establishment.

Couple Come from Sweden.

John Halden was about 55 years old, and his wife was 50. They had come to this country some years ago from Sweden. They lived for awhile in Iowa, where they had relatives. Then they came to Chicago, rented the building in North Center avenue, and put in a stock of groceries. They had no children, and no interests outside of their shop. Although they spoke once in a while of dull times, yet their landlord said he thought they were doing well, considering their modest needs.

They never quarreled, and their only unhappiness, according to their neighbors, was the fact they were growing old, and that there was no one beyond themselves whom their work or existence benefited. The theory of their friends is that they merely put to themselves the question: "Is it worth while?" and decided in the negative. So they arrayed themselves in their best, locked up the store, went away to a spot by the lake, lay down together, and died.

Finding of the Bodies.

It was early in the morning when the bodies were found. A young man and two young women were wandering in the woods taking photographs, and stumbled on the bodies. They hurried to the Saddle and Cycle club, but a few steps to the south, and told some of the servants of their discovery. The club's servants notified the Summerdale Police Station, and Policeman Michael Cullen was sent over to the spot described. He found the bodies lying under a gnarled old tree that is half dead. A thick growth of bushes almost surrounded the spot, but the knoll looks down on the sandy beach and the lake. Just when the Haldens went there or how long they sat looking down at the lake or watching the lights in the Saddle and Cycle club no one knew. But it was some time during Saturday night.

The cork of the bottle was found in Mrs. Halden's hand, and the bottle was missing, evidently having been carried off by the strollers who found the bodies, but whose names were not learned by the club's servants.

Both Clad in Their Best.

The policemen took the bodies to the morgue, and then began an investigation of the identity of the dead persons. The name of a Lincoln avenue milliner was found in the woman's hat, but nothing could be discovered from that. The man wore a suit of broadcloth and the woman a brocade silk skirt and cloth waist, with a mackintosh cape about her shoulders. Both apparently had dressed, before going out to die, with the greatest care. In the woman's ears were plain gold loops, and on her finger a long-worn wedding-ring.

Bodies Lie for Hours Unidentified.

All day the bodies lay unidentified until the West Chicago police recognized, in the descriptions sent out by the Summerdale police, the missing groceryman and his wife. Other facts may develop showing some other motive for the act, but until then the police and the neighbors of the Haldens will believe the two went up into the old woods by the lake and died merely because they were tired of living.

SAY INDIAN GIRL HAS ELOPED.

Weehonkah, a Winnebago Princess, Disappears from Exhibition Village —Last Seen with a "Paleface."

Weehonkah, a Winnebago Indian girl, and a granddaughter of Black Hawk, is missing, and the Woodlawn police, in searching for her, are following the theory that she has eloped. She disappeared yesterday afternoon from the tented village of a band that is giving an exhibition in Chicago, and her former companions tell a story of the ardent wooing of a "paleface," who, they believe, induced Weehonkah to desert them.

The girl is 19 years old, of medium height, with straight black hair and erect figure, and of comely appearance.

ACTOR ROBERT WAYNE BEATEN.

Attacked by Four or Five Men While on the Stage at Hopkins' and Kicked into Insensibility.

Robert Wayne, formerly leading man at Hopkins' Theater, was assaulted by four or five men while on the stage of the theater on Saturday night and beaten into insensibility. As he was walking across the stage to the door leading to the street the lights of the theater were turned out suddenly and the men struck Mr. Wayne, knocking him down, then jumping on him and kicking and beating him about the face and body.

When he was picked up he was unconscious and covered with cuts and bruises. It was thought at first that he had been disfigured so seriously he never would be able to appear again in romantic parts or those which did not call for a heavy disguise. It was thought that one of his eyes had been injured so his sight would be lost.

Mr. Wayne, who is at the Hotel Normandie, declined to see anybody last night. He answered one or two questions without opening the door of his room, and said:

"It is not true that my stage career has come to an untimely end or that I am disfigured in such a way that my usefulness on the stage is impaired in any way."

Mr. Wayne has been a member of the Hopkins stock company since last September. Much of the heavy work in the plays produced in that theater fell upon him as leading man and upon Mrs. C. P. Elliott, better known to the public as May Hosmer. Mrs. Elliott was the wife of the manager of Hopkins' Theater. She has been with the company for the last three years, during which time she and Mr. Elliott boarded at the Normandie.

Some time ago Mrs. Elliott began proceedings for divorce, and on Friday Judge Gibbons granted her petition. Mr. Elliott left the Normandie Hotel a few days before the divorce was granted.

Her engagement with the Hopkins company terminated a short time ago and she signed an engagement for the summer with Bartley McCullom's Stock company, playing at an Eastern summer resort. Mr. Wayne's engagement closed on Saturday night. He also had signed with the McCullom company and was to have gone East today to fill his engagement. Miss Hosmer left for the East on Saturday, before Mr. Wayne was assaulted.

Mrs. Wayne died in the early part of May. She had been playing in "Quo Vadis" at McVicker's Theater, while Mr. Wayne was at Hopkins'. While she was dying and while the funeral arrangements were being made Mr. Wayne played his part as usual in the stock company of which he was a member.

CUBA WELCOMES GOMEZ TODAY

Many Believe the Soldier Is Returning with an Eye on the Future Presidency.

HAVANA, June 3.—General Maximo Gomez is expected to arrive here early tomorrow and preparations have been made to receive him with all honors. Representatives of the Nationalists and Republican parties will go in different tugs, each having a band, and various societies will send delegations to join in the welcome.

The motives that have induced General Gomez to return are the subject of much speculation. Many believe that, disappointed by the attitude of the people of San Domingo, he has come back to Cuba to engage in an active campaign for the future Presidency of the Cuban Republic.

It is asserted that his first step will be to bring all his influence to bear in favor of the election to the Mayoralty of Havana of General Alejandro Rodriguez, partly for personal and partly for political considerations. If he can make the necessary impression upon the members of the National party, and if the result of his intervention is the defeat of Señor Estrada Mora, then the power of Gomez will be generally recognized.

Already Gomez's friends have issued a statement saying that early in the week he will attempt to consolidate the Democratic, Republican, and Nationalist parties, with a view of bringing about a harmonious constitutional convention in this city in August.

It is reported that Gomez, while at San Domingo, said he was returning to Havana to bring about the complete and absolute independence of Cuba, and that he had such a convention in view.

An intimate friend of Gomez says that, if the parties refuse to combine, he will establish a Cuba Libre party of his own and endeavor to obtain a plebiscite of the entire island, expecting in that way to force the political leaders to adopt his proposal.

It is rumored that, for such a purpose, Gomez has been promised funds by a number of wealthy men, including a United States Senator, who is said to have offered $500,000 on certain conditions.

REBELS CLOSE TO PANAMA.

Colombia Insurgents and Government Troops Prepare for Decisive Battle—American Warship Present.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 3.—The British steamer Orinoco, which arrived here today from Colombia, reports that on May 31 the rebels were within six miles of Panama. The government troops had prepared for action; the British Consul and others had left with their families for Tobago for safety; all the Colombian soldiers had left Colon to strengthen the Panama garrison, and 280 soldiers brought from Savanilla by a French steamer on May 28 had gone to Panama.

The United States warship Machias was at Colon when the Orinoco left, under orders to land marines if the city were threatened by the rebels. The authorities of Colon had been impressing into the military service large numbers of native youths.

The Orinoco brings also a report that a Colombian gunboat, the Cordova, was sunk by the rebels between Carthagena and Colon.

Carthagena and Savanilla are quiet, but the country is flooded with paper money, the premium on gold being 1,600 per cent.

MAD DOG CAUSES A PANIC.

Scatters Sunday School Children in Englewood and Is Chased by Policeman and Shot.

Englewood had a mad dog scare yesterday. Before the animal was killed a score of Sunday school children had been thrown into a panic and several of them had been nearly bitten by it. Shortly after 1 o'clock, and just as the Sunday schools were out, a small, black, shaggy dog darted out of an alley near Sixty-seventh street and Stewart avenue and started to run around in a circle, snapping and biting at its tail.

It then started to run east on Sixty-seventh street. Near Harvard avenue it ran upon the sidewalk and scattered a crowd of Sunday school children. The screams of the children attracted Policeman Keating, who ran after the dog. Near the Rock Island tracks he shot at the animal. At Wentworth avenue it ran in front of a trolley car, was caught by the fender and tossed into the air. When it struck the ground it rolled over several times and then started eastward again. Keating now overtook the dog and killed it.

HOPE OF A LABOR TRUCE.

WORKINGMEN THINK THEIR OFFER WILL BE CONSIDERED.

Building Contractors' Council Faces Today the Question of Accepting or Rejecting Proposition of Arbitration — Plans Are Being Made for Clubs to Care for the Idle Workmen —Indorsement of Candidates Discussed.

The Building Contractors' council will face today the question of accepting or rejecting the proposition of arbitration made by the Building Trades council. The contractors will meet this afternoon. Members of the Press committee announced yesterday that it was their intention to reject the offer for compromise, holding fast to the demand that the Building Trades council be dissolved first. Other members of the Contractors' council, however, professed last night that the failure of the Executive committee to take immediate action on the proposal of the labor men augured well, and said that even if the offer is refused at the present time other and similar offers will be made and accepted within a week or two.

Expect Consideration.

Among the labor men during the day there seemed to be a general opinion that their offer would meet with consideration. George P. Gubbins, President of the Bricklayers' union, who presented the resolution asking for the conference, declared he was advised by several contractors that if such an offer were made it might be accepted. He said he had been informed that the number of contractors favorable to arbitration is increasing daily. This later statement of Mr. Gubbins was backed by William Grace of Grace & Hyde, who declared he believed that if another vote was to be taken by the Masons' and Builders' association on the arbitration offer made by the Hodcarriers' union the minority in favor of the plan would be greatly increased.

"When I was defeated in my efforts to bring the men and the contractors together last week," said Mr. Grace yesterday, "I told the members of the Masons' and Builders' association that they would soon repent their action and begin to see things in the way that the men who voted with me did. I believe that the association's members already have begun to regret their hasty action on the offer for arbitration. I am sure that there would be more votes in favor of the plan if it were presented to the association today. I think that there is a good chance of an understanding being reached in a short time. If the members of the Builders' and Masons' association are left to themselves they will soon agree to accept arbitration."

Calls for Resignations.

It is declared on the authority of one of the most prominent contractors in Chicago, whose name has not hitherto been mentioned in connection with the labor troubles, that another attempt to bring the laboringmen and contractors together will be made immediately in case the contractors refuse arbitration today. The new plan, which is to be presented simultaneously to both the contractors and laboringmen, calls for the resignation of the officers of both the Building Trades and Building Contractors' council. It is not probable that this plan will meet with any favor, however.

Neither laboringmen nor contractors regard the plan of Henry Ives Cobb for the settlement of the labor difficulties. They say it offers no new scheme, and that it is too intricate. Both say that any settlement that is effected must be accomplished by direct conference between the employers and the employed. Victor Falkenau, speaking for the contractors, says his organization will not consider the plan, and E. A. Davis, secretary of the Building Trades council, says that it is extremely visionary.

To Assist Workingmen.

Preparations for assisting the Building Trades council members during the continuation of the present strike and lockout are being carried on upon an elaborate scale. A mass-meeting of representatives from every union in the city of Chicago was called yesterday afternoon by Secretary J. J. Kinsley of the Allied Printing Trades council.

At this meeting plans for the establishment of clubs in all parts of the city are to be discussed and adopted. The object of these clubs will be to maintain members of the Building Trades council who are unable to support themselves, and to furnish all necessary aid, both moral and physical, to the members of that organization.

When the clubs have been formed in each of the wards and the necessary funds for the purpose have been raised by assessment of unions headquarters will be secured. These headquarters will serve both as relief stations and places of assembly. It is intended not only to take care of the members of the building trades, but also to have regular meetings of all the laboring men within the wards. At these meetings plans for the settlement of the labor difficulties will be discussed.

It is expected that nearly 500 delegates will be present at the meeting next week, at which the definite plans for the establishment of the clubs will be adopted. It has not yet been decided where to hold the meeting, but it is probable that the delegates will assemble at 187 Washington street.

Indorsement of Candidates.

The question of the indorsement of candidates for political office came up before the Chicago Federation of Labor again yesterday, and as in previous cases after both sides had presented their views the politicians won the day, and the indorsement of the candidate was made.

The controversy was over the indorsement of the candidacy of A. H. Agnew for the Democratic candidate in the Eleventh Senatorial District. The Resolutions committee reported in favor of indorsing the candidate. Opposition to these resolutions was led by Delegate Collins of the machinists on the ground that the organization had no right to interfere in politics. The resolutions were finally passed.

LABOR ROW ENDS IN TRAGEDY.

William Ranier, Non-Union, of Atchison, Kas., Kills Two Men for Calling Him a "Scab."

Atchison, Kas., June 3.—[Special.]—The labor question and a keg of beer resulted in the shooting and instantly killing of two men here this afternoon. The dead men are Cal Oathout and James Burtchett, and the shooting was done by William D. Ranier.

All were common laborers and Oathout was formerly President of the Atchison union of the Federation of Labor. Oathout and Burtchett were union men and Ranier was a non-union man. In company with several other men they went to the woods southwest of town this afternoon to join in the drinking of a keg of beer.

Ranier had worked on the foundation of a new factory building some time ago after the common laborers had struck. A quarrel resulted and it is said that Ranier was called a "scab." He then went to his home a short distance away, returned with a shotgun and shot Oathout and Burtchett.

SHOOTS ANOTHER, THEN SELF.

John Johnson Uses Revolver When James Doyle Interferes in His Quarrel with His Wife.

John Johnson, 46 years old, a saloonkeeper at 4103 Ashland avenue, attempted last night to kill himself after shooting a lodger, James Doyle, because the latter interfered in a quarrel between Johnson and his wife. Both men were shot in the mouth and are seriously but probably not fatally wounded. Johnson is at Mercy Hospital and Doyle is at the place of the shooting.

The quarrel took place up-stairs over the saloon. When Mrs. Johnson resented something her husband said the saloonkeeper became enraged and drew a revolver. Doyle, who boards with the Johnson family, interfered and was shot. It is believed that Johnson thought he had killed Doyle and that for this reason he shot himself.

William Brown, 16 years old, 567 Hastings street, was shot in the mouth as a result of trying to buy beer over a bar before he was of age, and John Mertes, 187 Seventeenth street, is locked up at the Canalport Avenue Station on a charge of having fired the shot that wounded him. Brown entered the saloon of Frank Schether, 676 South Halsted street, in the evening and called for a glass of beer. Mertes told the barkeeper Brown was under age and Brown retorted that Mertes looked like a holdup man and had better mind his own business or he would be arrested. Then the shooting took place. Brown is at home and is expected to recover.

DATES FROM LIBBY PRISON DAYS

Mayor Moores of Omaha Repays a Debt Contracted While a Prisoner of War Thirty-five Years Ago.

Omaha, Neb., June 3.—[Special.]—Mayor Frank E. Moores today paid a debt which has been standing for thirty-five years.

In January, 1865, Mayor Moores, then a captive in Libby Prison, accepted a loan of $225 in confederate scrip from the Rev. T. V. Moore of Richmond, Va. At the conclusion of the war he made every effort to locate his benefactor, but failed.

Last week a clergyman named T. V. Moore was installed at the Westminster Presbyterian Church in this city, and the name came to the Mayor's attention. Upon investigation the executive found the newly arrived clergyman to be the son of the pastor whose heart was touched at the soldier boy's suffering.

The Rev. Mr. Moore says that his father was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Richmond at the time. At the close of the war the elder Moore removed to Nashville, where he died in 1871. His loan had enabled the young Ohio Captain to survive an attack of fever. The debt, which amounts to $30 in gold with interest, has been paid by the Mayor.

BREAD ON THE WATER RETURNS

San Francisco Musician Gets a Trip to Paris Fair for a Kindness of Years Ago.

San Francisco, Cal., June 3.—[Special.]—Richard Hawk, a young musician of this city, left today for New York to go to the Paris fair with Frank Hedges of New York. His trip came through a kindness shown to Hedges ten years ago in Buffalo, when Hedges was without money and Hawk supported him for two months until he got employment in New York. Hawk came West and had not heard from Hedges till a few days ago, when he received an invitation to go to the world's fair and with it an order for $250.

TO END PLAGUE QUARANTINE.

Governor Gage Will Probably Direct California Board of Health to Declare Danger Past.

San Francisco, Cal., June 3.—[Special.]—Governor Gage tomorrow will probably notify the State Board of Health to make an announcement declaring that all danger of plague from San Francisco Chinatown is ended and to warn all cities to refrain from quarantining San Francisco. He will also use his influence with the local Board of Health to have the present quarantine lifted immediately.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:
Fair, with rising temperature Monday and probably Tuesday.
Sun rises at 4:28; sets at 7:27.
Moon sets at 0:06 a. m. tomorrow.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.
1 Fear Roosevelt on Ticket.
Man and Wife End Lives Together.
See Hope of Labor Settlement.
Commission Reaches Manila.

2 Country to Fight Chicago Machine.
Say Shutdown Is Temporary.

3 Think Roberts Plans a Stroke.
Cork Irish Outwit Police.
London Times' News and Views.
Night Fete at Paris Fair.
Socialist Gains in Italy.
Offends Germans in Venezuela.
Boys Fight a Bull.

4 Review of Congress' Work.
Mrs. A. P. Stevens Dies Suddenly.

5 National Civic Federation Formed.
Montague White Talks of Boer War.
General News of New York.

7 Women's Federation Meets Today.

8 White Stockings Win Again.
Quarrel Over Jockey Dugan.
Evidence Against Dowie Healers.

9 State of London Money Market.
In Local Financial Circles.
Point Out Poor Paving.

10 Criticises the Church in Sermon.
Canadian Political Gossip.

Pages.	Pages.
6 Editorial.	7 Fontenoy.
7 Literature.	7 Society.
7 Drama.	9 Lake Marine.
7 Short Story.	

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK...	Statendam	
NEW YORK...	Mesaba	
NEW YORK...	La Bretagne...	Potsdam.
QUEENST'N...		Campania.
SO'HAMPTON		F. der Grosse.

COMMISSION ARRIVES IN MANILA; FINDS AGUINALDO MAY BE DEAD.

Judge Taft and His Colleagues Reach the Islands and Get Details from the Front.

SHOT BY PURSUING FORCE.

In Saddle Bags of Rebel Officer Were Documents Belonging to the Insurgent Leader.

OUTLINES OF NEW POLICY.

Declared That Natives Who Lay Down Their Arms Will Be Given a Hearing on Reforms to Be Initiated.

GEN. MACARTHUR TO BE RETAINED.

MANILA, June 3.—The United States Philippine commission reached Manila from Hongkong today, and shortly after its arrival came news which may simplify its work of pacifying the islands. Additional details of an engagement between the insurgents and Major March's command make it seem probable that Aguinaldo has been killed or dangerously wounded. An insurgent officer was shot from his horse when March's men were hot on the trail of the rebel leader, and in the saddlebags belonging to the wounded officer were found documents which belonged to Aguinaldo. The body of the wounded or dead man was carried away by his followers.

Judge Taft, President of the Philippine commission, on his arrival, made a declaration which, in the event of Aguinaldo's death, may do much in influencing the insurgents to discontinue the war.

"When the Filipinos lay down their arms we shall give them all a hearing on the policy to be pursued and the reforms to be initiated," he said.

Judge Taft also declared that General MacArthur would be continued as the military and executive head of the government until such time as the islands are pacified.

Encounter with Aguinaldo.

The detailed story of the encounter in which Aguinaldo probably was wounded or killed comes by way of Vigan. Major March, with his detachment of the Thirty-third Regiment, overtook what is believed to have been Aguinaldo's party on May 19 at La Gat, about 100 miles northeast of Vigan. The Americans killed or wounded an officer, supposed to be Aguinaldo, whose body was removed by his followers.

Aguinaldo had 100 men, Major March 125. The American commander reached Laboagan, where Aguinaldo had made his headquarters since March 6, on May 7. Aguinaldo had fled seven hours before, leaving all the beaten trails and traveling through the forest along the beds of streams.

Toward evening on May 19 Major March struck Aguinaldo's outpost about a mile outside of La Gat, killing four Filipinos and capturing two. From the latter he learned that Aguinaldo had camped there for the night.

Although exhausted and half starved, Major March's men entered La Gat on the run. They saw the insurgents scattering into the bushes or over the plateau. A thousand yards beyond the town, on the mountain side, the figures of twenty-five or more Filipinos, dressed in white, with their leader on a gray horse, were silhouetted against the sunset.

Filipino Officer Falls.

The Americans fired a volley and saw the officer drop from his horse. His followers fled, carrying the body.

The Americans, on reaching the spot, caught the horse, which was richly saddled. Blood from a wounded man was on the animal and on the ground.

The saddlebags contained Aguinaldo's diary and some private papers, including proclamations. One of these was addressed: "To the Civilized Nations." It protested against the American occupation of the Philippines.

There were also found copies of Senator Beveridge's speech translated into Spanish and entitled "The Death Knell of the Filipino People."

Major March, believing that the Filipinos had taken to a river which is a tributary to the Chico, followed it for two days, reaching Tiao, where he learned that a party of Filipinos had descended the river on May 20 on a raft with the body of a dead or wounded man upon a litter, covered with palm leaves.

There Major March reviewed his command, shoeless and exhausted, and picked out twenty-four of the freshest men, with whom he beat the surrounding country for six days longer, but without finding any trace of the insurgents.

The Americans pushed on and arrived at Aparri on May 29.

Aguinaldo's Retreat Revealed.

The soldiers of General Young, Military Governor of northwestern Luzon, captured early last month an insurgent officer with papers revealing Aguinaldo's whereabouts. General Young immediately organized for pursuit, giving Major March a chance to finish the work begun in November.

Major March left Candon on May 10, and, hurrying north, toward Laboagan, while Colonel Hare, with a battalion divided into two parts, started from Bangued, Province of Abra, covering the trails westward.

The garrisons in the Cagayan Valley were disposed in such a way as to guard the avenues of escape eastward.

Last Order to Guerrillas.

Spies heralded the approach of Major March with signal fires. On reaching Laboagan he apprehended a letter in Aguinaldo's handwriting, the ink of which was hardly dry, addressed to an officer of guerrillas of the Filipino army, and saying:

"There having arrived this morning at Laboagan a hostile column from Bokoc, I have set out with all my force. My road has no fixed destination."

This was signed "Colonel David," a sobriquet.

Aguinaldo called at the Presidencia, from which he issued decrees and where his followers celebrated Easter with a banquet at a triangular table, when speeches were made eulogizing Gregorio de Pilar.

That night Major March's men slept in the bamboo, resuming the advance in the morning, and reaching La Gat, forty miles distant, in two days, although it was raining hard in the mountains all the time.

Aguinaldo's papers are important. They show that he took refuge in Isabela province, where he remained until he established himself at Laboagan, Province of Abra, where he proposed to direct the rainy season operations. Until recently he was ignorant of outside events, making no pretense of directing the insurrection, and dodging the hostile Igorrotes, who killed several of his followers.

Welcomed by MacArthur.

The commission arrived on the United States transport Hancock, from San Francisco April 17. The members of General MacArthur's staff welcomed the party on board the Hancock, and at noon the commissioners landed and drove to the palace, escorted by General MacArthur's staff, a band, and two companies of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, with artillery.

At the palace the commissioners were welcomed by General MacArthur, and after Judge William H. Taft, President of the commission, had replied, the commissioners returned to the Hancock, where they will remain until they have selected suitable dwellings on land.

During the morning the members of the Filipino Supreme Court, the local editors, and many of the leading merchants repaired to the transport, where they were given an audience with the commissioners. Rear Admiral Remy, in command of the United States naval forces on the Asiatic station, called officially during the afternoon. Tomorrow General MacArthur will return the call of the commissioners.

The family of Judge Taft will remain for a while in Japan. The families of the other commissioners arrived with them.

Taft Discusses Policy.

Judge Taft, speaking today regarding the powers and future work of the commission, said:

"We have full instructions and extensive powers. The latter we shall not exercise until we have had ample time to acquire sufficient knowledge of the situation to enable us to proceed to enact legislative changes and reforms, preliminary to the establishment of a stable civil government.

"Until we assume authority General MacArthur will continue to perform the duties and exercise the powers formly performed and exercised by General Otis; and, even after we take active and full part in the government, General MacArthur will continue as the executive head until, on our recommendation to President McKinley, it shall seem to the President that the time has arrived for the appointment of a civil executive and for making the military forces mere auxiliary in carrying on the civil government, to be available only in cases of emergency for the suppression of lawless violence too formidable to be overcome by the regularly organized local police.

Issues of Deep Interest.

"We are aware that there are several issues of deep interest to the Filipinos upon which it is our duty to take action. Some of these involve judicial investigation and decisions upon legal rights. Others call for the careful exercise of political power, in order to secure equitable adjustments. Upon the latter class of issues we cannot now speak.

"Representing the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines, which it is the purpose of our government to maintain, we are here to do justice to the Filipinos, and to secure for them the best government in our power, and such a measure of popular control as is consistent with the stability and security of law, order, and property.

"We are civil officers, men of peace. The field of our work is necessarily confined to regions where the armed enemy has ceased his operations. We cannot deal with armed men. General MacArthur and the army will do that.

Hearing to the Natives.

"When those now in arms shall have laid them down, relying, as they certainly can, upon the justice, generosity, and clemency of the United States, we shall give them all a full hearing upon the policy to be pursued and the reforms to be initiated.

"We purpose to inaugurate as comprehensive a school system throughout the islands as circumstances will allow. I am surprised that Manila has not received news regarding the Spooner bill, a measure calculated to help us greatly in our work here."

While in Hongkong the commissioners questioned Armacho and members of the wealthy Cortes family regarding Filipino affairs not covered by the Filipino junta there.

The Filipinos in Manila are anxiously waiting for a formal statement by the commission regarding its future policy. Everything the commissioners say or do is carefully considered.

Cables from Hongkong have been published here to the effect that the commission will not assume control until September. This report, coupled with the statement that Washington approves General MacArthur's plan of campaign, has created considerable excitement in Filipino circles, where it has been expected that immediate changes of policy and action would follow the arrival of the commission.

HILLIS SCORES BRIDAL ROBES.

Pastor of Plymouth Says Gown and Not Woman Is the Thing at Weddings.

New York, June 3.—[Special.]—"The bride of today comes to the altar burdened under a donkeyload of tulle; she is simply an incident to the marriage ceremony; but it is the gown that is the thing. How different the simplicity of the Grecian maiden, who put the pieces of her white garment over her shoulders and a rose in her breast, and went to her nuptials in grace and beauty. The woman was the thing then; today it is the dress."

When the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis made this reference to the extravagance of some of the modern weddings in Plymouth Church at his morning service today there was an audible titter and the sounds of much subdued laughter among the congregation. Dr. Hillis preached on the "Simplicity and Breadth of Christ as a Religious Teacher." He deplored the tendency to the renewal of belief in the teachings of the old philosophers, and counseled his hearers to stand fast by their belief in Christ's simple creed.

"In the church we have no end of rubbish and theological ragpickers, whereas Christ's teachings are so simple that a child can comprehend them. Then, too, the churches are divided between little water and much water for baptism, white gowns versus black gowns, and complex creeds versus the simple creed of Christ.

"The time will come when the great churches of New York will not be on Broadway but in the suburbs of the city. There will be simplicity everywhere."

THIEF DECEIVES A BISHOP.

Atlanta Negress Steals Diamonds and Induces a Philadelphia Colored Churchman to Sell Them for Her.

Atlanta, Ga., June 3.—[Special.]—Georgia Ann Montang, a negress, has confessed to using Bishop Grant, A. M. E., of Philadelphia, to dispose of valuable diamonds which she stole here last October. The Bishop acted in good faith. Last fall at a marriage at the residence of Captain John S. Raine, in Atlanta, diamonds to the value of several hundred dollars disappeared. Suspicion attached to the Montang woman, but not until a few days ago did she confess to the crime, stating that she had sent the diamonds on to Bishop Grant as her own property, requesting him to find a market.

BADLY INJURED IN RUNAWAY.

Frank Farthing and Wife Thrown from Carriage Against a Tree—Bicyclists Maimed.

Two persons were injured in a runaway and two in accidents on bicycles yesterday. Several had narrow escapes.

The injured:

Bruce, Arthur, 10 years old, 291 Washburne avenue, left leg broken and injured internally.

Farthing, Frank, 3636 Fifty-eighth place, left leg broken.

Farthing, Mrs. Ellen, his wife, right side of jaw fractured and head bruised.

Palmgren, Edward, 12 years old, 5750 Wentworth avenue, leg fractured and knee injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Farthing were driving west on Garfield boulevard at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The boulevard was crowded with vehicles and bicyclists, and at Elizabeth street a boy speeding on a bicycle dashed near the Farthing carriage. The horse became frightened and ran away. People frantically turned to one side to get out of the way. The horse had run but a short distance when it veered suddenly, upsetting the buggy and crashing into a tree.

Farthing was thrown on the pavement, and as he retained hold on a rein the horse kicked him in the head and breaking away from his grasp ran west. Mrs. Farthing was thrown by the collision between the tree and the buggy, where she lay until spectators dragged her unconscious from her perilous position. Physicians were summoned and Mrs. Farthing's injuries were said to be serious. Both were removed to their home by the Stock-Yards police ambulance. The police tried to find the bicyclist who was the cause of the runaway, but he had sped away.

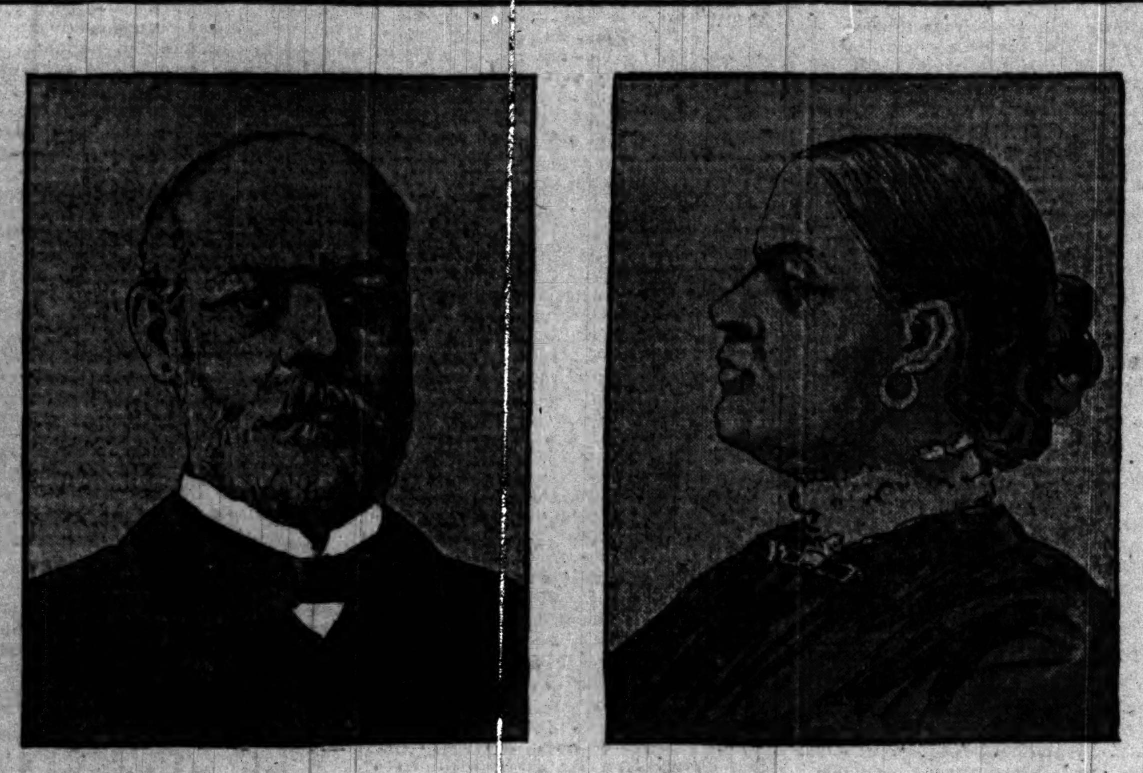
Arthur Bruce, 10 years old, 291 Washburn avenue, avoided a collision with an electric car in Ashland avenue only to be struck by a bicycle. Arthur Chmelik, 690 South Loomis street, was "taking pace" behind the car. The boy crossed the track in time to escape the car. He then turned back and was struck by Chmelik on his wheel. His left leg was broken and he was injured internally.

Edward Palmgren, 12 years old, was riding a bicycle on the tracks of the Chicago and Englewood Terminal Electric railway at Seventy-ninth street and Wentworth avenue in front of a car when he fell from his wheel. The car struck him, fracturing his leg and injuring his knee. He was taken to the residence of his parents at 5750 Wentworth avenue.

J. C. McBride, a salesman living at the Windermere Hotel, was driving a horse attached to a light buggy through Jackson Park last evening when the animal took fright and ran away, throwing McBride from the vehicle. The horse ran to Cottage Grove avenue, where it crashed into the trailer of a cable train and was killed. McBride escaped with a few bruises.

Mounted Policeman O'Brien captured in Washington boulevard in the afternoon a runaway horse driven by Charles Smith and John Lynch, 1040 West Lake street.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN L. HALDEN WHO ENDED THEIR LIVES TOGETHER.



CAR HITS POLE; TWO ARE HURT.

Milwaukee Avenue Electric Jumps Track and Passengers Are Thrown into Panic.

A Milwaukee avenue electric car jumped the track at Sawyer avenue, near Logan square, yesterday afternoon, injuring two passengers and causing a panic.

The injured:

Hanson, James, 40 years old, both arms and legs injured; removed to his home, 46 Stave street.

Kerscyski, Julius, 30 years old, left foot injured; removed to his home, 182 East Fullerton avenue.

The car was crowded with passengers. Full power was on until Sawyer avenue was almost reached, when the motorman slackened the speed, and the car proceeded at a moderate rate. Suddenly it left the rails, bounded over the pavement, and crashed into a trolley pole in the center of the two tracks. The passengers were thrown into a panic, and crowded and pushed one another in their efforts to escape. Many were thrown from their seats to the floor, and several fell to the street.

Hanson was seated in the front end of the car, and was caught between the car and trolley pole. Kerscyski was hurt by being crushed between the seats.

The police at the Attrill Street Station said the accident was due to the poor condition of the rails.

TAKE THREE AS HOLDUP MEN.

Prisoners Arrested by Police Said to Have Been Identified by Victims of North Side Robberies.

Three men now under arrest at the East Chicago Avenue Station are believed by Captain Revere to be the holdup men who have been robbing citizens of the North Side for the last three months. They gave the names of Frank Dowling, Fred Murphy, and William Flynn. They were arrested early yesterday morning by Detectives McCarthy and Walley in the Stockholm Hotel at Milton avenue and Locust street.

Last night many citizens went to the station and Captain Revere says several of them identified the prisoners as the men who held them up.

After he had robbed George Schumann, 17 years old, of $9 and a watch and chain, Frank Richards, 16 years old, went into a saloon at Marianna and Herndon streets, where he and Schumann had been drinking a short time before, and spent the money. Early yesterday morning Richards was found asleep in the rear of the saloon by Detectives Smith and Baumer of the Sheffield Avenue Station and was locked up. The prisoner does not deny the charge.

FOUNDRYMEN TO MEET HERE.

National Organization Will Hold Its Annual Convention in Chicago This Week.

The American Foundrymen's association, a national organization, will hold its annual convention at the Great Northern Hotel this week. It is expected that from 500 to 600 delegates will attend the convention. Questions of general interest to the trade will be discussed in the sessions of the association.

PLAN TO BEAT MACHINE.

COUNTRY DEMOCRATS WILL CONFER THIS WEEK.

Call Issued for a Meeting to Be Held Here for the Purpose of Mapping Out a Fight Against the City Organization—Charge of Breaking Promises Is Made—Byron's Removal Expected—Cullom Men Are Now in a Quandary.

Thirty letters were mailed in Chicago last evening to leading Democrats throughout the State. They were signed by a couple of out-of-town members of the State committee, and were invitations to a conference to be held here this week to consider "certain matters looking to the good of the party."

The purpose of the proposed conference is to solidify the country against the city at the Springfield convention, and defeat the attempt of the Cook County machine to control that body. The country politicians are not pleased by the actions of Chicago Democrats within the last few days. Before Mayor Harrison went north on his recent trip, and after the failure of the local Democrats to bring out Judge Tuley as a candidate, there was an understanding between the Chicago leaders and such men from out in the State as Hinrichsen and Dunlap of Jacksonville, Brennan of De Kalb, Hogan of Geneva, Brinton of La Salle, and others that nothing further should be done to bring out candidates for Governor until Mayor Harrison returned when a general conference of both city and country managers could be held.

Break the Promises.

Instead of keeping this agreement the Chicago men brought out Adam Ortseifen, basing their action on the ground he was demanded by the leading Germans of the county. Not only was Ortseifen indorsed by the County committee, but the County Democracy rallied around him and he was made the representative of Cook County without the countrymen even being spoken to on the subject. The latter did not like this program at all. They know that the candidate is a formidable one who goes to Springfield with the solid delegation from Cook County, and this the machine is in a position to promise Ortseifen, and to keep its promise, too.

It requires only 200 or so more votes to nominate, and so long as Ortseifen had the Cook County votes it would not be a difficult matter to get the other 200.

What makes Ortseifen's case still better, however, is that while Cook County's delegates promise to be solid for him, the country votes are split among a number of candidates, and Orendorf, Alschuler, Ladd, Stevenson, Worthington, and Boggs are claiming a part of them. If Ortseifen is to be headed off these out of town delegates must be united against the Chicago candidate.

Whether it can be done is, of course, another question. In order to effect a combination that would be successful, some or all of the present candidates from out of the city must withdraw in favor of some one man. That is not an easy thing to bring about.

One Plan Proposed.

It has been suggested that an agreement might be made among the country delegates that they vote as they please for a Gubernatorial candidate so long as none of them votes for the Chicago man, thus forcing Cook County to go to some one of the out of town aspirants. So long as the country delegates do not unite on one candidate the Cook County man is bound to be at the head of the ballot, with no choice possible, and the temptation always will be stronger for the country delegates to go to him in return for votes for other candidates than for the Cook County men to go to any countryman. It looks now as if the Chicago managers had the best of the situation.

The County Democracy yesterday took in twenty new members, among them being School Trustees Gallagher, Sherwood, and Schwab, and their appearance was taken as ground for a story that in the future any Democrat who expects any favors from either the present administration or local organization must join the County Democracy.

Two Clubs Make Peace.

The two German-American Democratic clubs in the Thirty-first Ward, that have been at swords' points for the last two years, have made peace. The organization that resulted from the split marched to the old club's hall on Saturday night. August J. Arndt, spokesman for the seceders, made a conciliatory speech that was cheered by the old club and the peace pipe was smoked.

The Democratic club at Proviso will meet on Friday to indorse a minority candidate for the Legislature in the Seventh District. The man mentioned most frequently for the nomination is Clayton E. Crafts of Austin, ex-Speaker of the House.

Hitt's Candidacy No Surprise.

The announcement that Congressman Hitt might be a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Cullom causes no surprise. It has been understood all along that if Senator Cullom failed of a reëlection not only Congressman Hitt but a number of other Republicans would try for the place.

The Cullom people are in a quandary. They claim they will have enough votes in the next Legislature to form a majority in the Republican caucus. But they fear Governor Tanner will persuade enough members to stay out of the caucus to defeat the Senator by voting against him on joint ballot.

ELECTION IN OREGON TODAY.

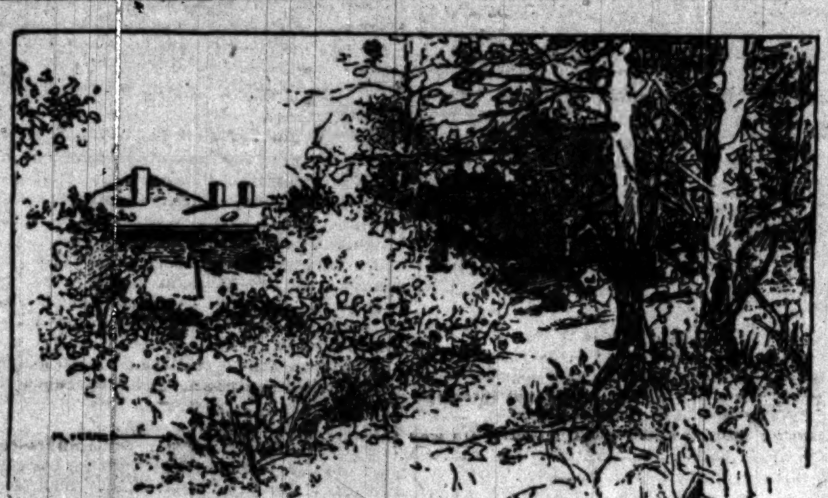
Leaders of All Parties Say They Are Confident of Securing a Plurality for Their Ticket.

Portland, Ore., June 3.—The campaign in Oregon closed last night and the party managers have been busy today in perfecting arrangements for the election, which occurs tomorrow. There will be elected one Justice of the Supreme Court, a State Dairy and Food Commissioner, two Congressmen, members of the Legislature who will choose a successor to George W. McBride in the United States Senate, and various district and county officers.

There are three tickets in the field, the Republican, the Fusionist (composed of Democrats, Populists, and free silver Republicans), and the Prohibition. The Republicans have made expansion a leading issue and have put forth the claim that the country is enjoying unusual prosperity owing to the enactment of a law by Congress fixing gold as the standard of value.

The Chicago platform of 1896, anti-imperialism, and the course of national administration on the Porto Rican question have served as a basis of Fusion argument.

Among the amendments to the constitution to be voted on tomorrow is one granting the right of suffrage to women.



SCENE OF DOUBLE SUICIDE AT EDGEWATER.

DENIES ASKING BYRON TO QUIT.

Governor Tanner Says He Does Not Request Park Commissioner to Resign.

Governor Tanner said in Springfield yesterday that he had not asked Park Commissioner Byron to resign. Mr. Byron said several days ago that in compliance with the Governor's request for his resignation he wrote it out, but that after considering the question a little he changed his mind and determined not to resign.

"The Governor will remove me, I suppose," said Mr. Byron on Saturday.

Politicians who read his announcement that he would not resign said Governor Tanner no doubt would remove him. It is believed George Rand of the Twenty-fifth Ward is slated to succeed Mr. Byron.

SMITH NAMED FOR CONGRESS.

Result of the Primary Election in the Twenty-second Illinois District.

Cairo, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—Congressman George W. Smith carried yesterday's primary election in this (the Twenty-second) district by about 1,500 plurality over Judge Joseph P. Robarts. The majority of 1,600 which he received in his home county of Jackson saved the day for him.

DEADLY GUN OF AN IOWA BOY.

Congressman Hepburn Interested in Device Which Will Carry 8,640 Bullets Per Minute.

Clarinda, Ia., June 3.—[Special.]—Herman H. Toll, a boy of this city, has invented a compound machine gun which has excited the interest of Congressman W. P. Hepburn, who is said to be impressed with its deadly possibilities. The gun or guns consists of 144 rifles of small bore, which are mounted in a carriage resembling a mover's wagon. The muzzles point out of the rear of the wagon and are arranged in twelve tiers, with twelve guns in a tier. All of these guns are connected by a lever, by one movement of which all the guns may be loaded, fired, and the shells ejected. One operator can work the guns. Toll declares that at a mile range the gun can scatter bullets over a distance of 248 feet, putting a bullet every two feet. The compound gun, he declares, has a capacity of 8,640 bullets a minute, which is many times as great as any gun now in use.

Schaack's Assailant Again Held.

J. R. La Mont, who, the police say, attempted to stab Inspector Schaack when the latter was at the head of the police force on the North Side, is held at the Englewood Police Station pending an examination as to his sanity. The complainant against him is George M. Planter, who lived with La Mont at 6317 Normal avenue, and who says the man tried to stab him. La Mont was released as cured a short while ago from the insane asylum to which he was sent soon after he attacked the Inspector.

Touching Recital.

Mr. Van Braam—"Mr. Soho has a story that touches me."

Mr. Dinwiddie—"Yes; it touched me for $5 yesterday."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

FIX LIMIT OF SHUTDOWN.

ILLINOIS STEEL OFFICIALS SAY CLOSING PLANTS IS TEMPORARY.

Men to Whom the Order Stopping Departments in South Chicago Mills Means Enforced Idleness Receive the News with Evident Pleasure—Accepted Explanation of the Situation Involves the Laying of Necessary Gas Mains.

"The shutdown is only temporary," T. J. Hyman, secretary of the Illinois Steel company, said yesterday, referring to the closing of the several departments of the company's South Chicago plant. He added that he expected the shutdown not to last much over a week. H. H. Porter, chairman of the Board of Directors, spent the day at his country residence at Lake Geneva and declined to give any opinion as to the cause or probable duration of the shutdown.

Secretary Hyman's statement became known to the hundreds of men concerned at the mills late in the afternoon. Relief was manifested by all that a long period of idleness and perhaps hardship was not to be expected. Advices from Milwaukee during the day were that the officials of the Bay View mills there said they would run as usual.

The first news of the shutdown was taken philosophically by the men at the South Chicago plant. The men in the plate and slab mills did their last work at 6 o'clock in the morning, and left the yards to learn for the first time that the furnace men had gone out the night before and that the men in the three gashouses were going out with them. Two weeks ago the men in the plate-mill started work after a week's shutdown to allow repairs, new boilers having been installed and repairs made to the machinery.

Time to Make Improvements.

The cause for the shutdown is given by the officials and understood by most of the men to be due to a need of time in which to lay connecting natural gas mains from mains which have been laid leading into the company's yards. The natural gas will take the place of the manufactured gas and oil which have been in use in the open hearth furnaces.

Despite the hopeful view taken by some of the men, who, being in touch with members of the office force at the South Chicago plant, claim to be satisfied that the shutdown is only temporary, others are apprehensive that the end of this week will find another week of idleness ahead of them, and after that another yet.

The statement that the company has orders ahead which must be filled is not accepted by a great many, in view of the fact that this is the dull season for steel mills, and the time when shutdowns of from three to six weeks are expected. The near approach of the two great political conventions and the nearness of the national election were also thought to be factors in the expected shutdown.

That this is always a dull season and a time for taking inventories and making repairs was a statement made a few days ago by G. Watson French, a director of the Republic Iron and Steel company and chairman of the Manufacturing committee.

News Causes Apprehension.

The manner in which news of the shutdown was conveyed to the men caused most of the apprehension that a long period of enforced idleness was ahead of them. Rumors that the company intended shutting down some of the departments of the works have been current among the men for some time. When the word was passed around on Saturday night that at last the "shutdown" had come there was apprehension for a time. Those who had a tidy sum of money in the bank, rent paid to date, and no installments due on furniture faced the situation with comparatively light hearts. Those to whom a lengthy shutdown meant unpaid rents, grocery bills, and installments, with a prospect of meagre fare for weeks, and possible eviction at the end, failed to see a light side to the situation.

At the gate the only answer to all inquiries was "Don't know. Might start up next week. Guess we will. Can't tell." Foremen of gangs of men were as ignorant of what was to be expected as the rest.

"What the general superintendent says," they said, when questioned by the men below them, "goes. If he says we go, we go. That's all there is to it, and that's all we know about it."

Workers and Idle Meet.

Yesterday morning men who were affected by the closing down of the furnaces gathered in front of the gates at Eighty-ninth street and watched anxiously the strings of men in overalls and jumpers going to work in other departments, and both the workers and the watchers gazed at each other and wondered if the whole of the great works were to be closed. Whether they will or not depends on the exigencies of business and the will of the directors of the Federal Steel company.

But of these things the men know nothing. The great picket fence along Eighty-ninth street circumscribes their view and at what is beyond it they can only guess.

INVITES OLD REPUBLICANS.

Senator Hanna Requests Members of Fremont Convention in 1856 to Go to Philadelphia.

Washington, D. C., June 3.—The suggestion adopted by the committee in charge of the Republican National convention that the survivors of the first national gathering of Republicans held at Pittsburg on Feb. 22, 1856, and later at the convention held in Philadelphia on June 18 of the same year, be especially honored with invitations to this year's convention came from William Paul Weyand of Pittsburg. The idea met the approval of Senator Hanna, who has sent the following letter to each of the surviving delegates:

"The Republican National committee presents its compliments and congratulations to you as one of the few Republicans now living who participated in the Republican conventions of 1856 at Pittsburg and Philadelphia, and on behalf of the delegates to the coming Republican National convention extends to you and your surviving associates in those historic conventions a cordial invitation to be present at and occupy a seat upon the platform of the convention which meets on the 19th day of June, 1900, in the City of Philadelphia.

"Nearly half a century has elapsed since you participated in laying the foundation of the Republican party; you have witnessed its magnificent growth, from a popular vote of 1,341,264 and 114 electoral votes cast for Fremont in 1856, to a popular vote of 7,104,779 and 271 electoral votes for McKinley in 1896, and, therefore, the Republicans of today, profoundly appreciating the work of yourself and other pioneers of our party, will feel honored by your distinguished presence, and we assure you a most cordial welcome."

So far as is known there are only fourteen surviving delegates. Their names are:

John Howard Bryant, born 1807, Princeton, Ill.
W. Penn Clark, born 1817, Washington, D. C.
Sidney Edgerton, born 1818, Akron, O.
Allen A. Craig, born 1820, Corry, Pa.
Charles G. Davis, born 1820, Plymouth, Ill.
S. P. McCalmont, born 1823, Franklin, Pa.
George H. Frey, born 1825, Springfield, O.
Rush R. Sloan, born 1828, Sandusky, O.
Raeliff Brinkerhoff, born 1828, Mansfield, O.
Jacob Weyand, Beaver, Pa.
William A. Cook, Washington, D. C.
William S. Lane, Philadelphia.
William H. Upson, Akron, O.
R. M. Stimpson, Marietta, O.

Twenty-seven States and Territories were represented at the mass convention and at the national convention June 18, 1856, held in Philadelphia. Old Lafayette Hall, in Pittsburg, where the mass convention was formed, is now demolished, its site being occupied by the Tradesmen's National Bank.

"Deacon Bradbury is in many respects as distinct a character as David Harum."
Phila. Item.

4th Edition in Press

DEACON BRADBURY

A Novel by Edwin Asa Dix

"Judging from what the critics say about it, it is likely to become as popular as Mr. Westcott's great story, 'David Harum,' which has been the success of recent years."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

"One of the strongest books of the season."—*North American, Phila.*

"A book which has touches of the 'David Harum' manner. . . . well worth reading."—*Boston Budget.*

"A very strong story; one of the kind that provokes discussion."
Commercial, Buffalo.

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"Lovers of good literature should make it a point to read this book."
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On the 6.10 p. m. express train for Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Leavenworth we now run a library-buffet-smoking car on the rear. It has an observation platform. A pleasant summer arrangement. The dining car is conducted à la carte.

Ticket Office, 211 Clark Street. Telephone, Main 3831.

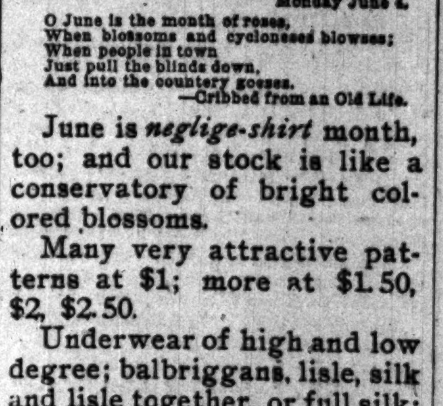
BELKNAP COMING TO CHICAGO.

Former Congressman Succeeds Major T. C. Goodman, the Paymaster Transferred to Manila.

Ex-Congressman Belknap will succeed Major T. C. Goodman, the paymaster of the Department of the Lakes, who was transferred to Manila. Major Belknap has been on duty in the office of the Paymaster General in Washington, and has been ordered to report to General Wade for duty here.

Saloonkeeper Shoots His Wife.

Peoria, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—At 7 o'clock this morning Otto Schuster, a Peoria saloonkeeper, while crazed by a drunken debauch of several days' duration, shot his wife three times and then turned the gun on himself with suicidal intent. Mrs. Schuster is still alive at a late hour tonight, but the physicians fear she cannot live till morning. Schuster is not seriously injured and is locked in the city prison.



Monday June 4.

O June is the month of roses,
When blossoms and cycloneses blowses;
When people in town
Just pull the blinds down,
And into the countery goeses.
—Cribbed from an Old Life.

June is *neglige-shirt* month, too; and our stock is like a conservatory of bright colored blossoms.

Many very attractive patterns at $1; more at $1.50, $2, $2.50.

Underwear of high and low degree; balbriggans, lisle, silk and lisle together, or full silk; 50 cents to $3 a garment.

Our hat and clothing departments have many attractions for economizers, both in qualities and prices.

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EASTERN.

ISLES OF SHOALS. TEN MILES AT SEA. APPLEDORE HOUSE. OPENS JUNE 26. Beautifully situated on an island off the coast of N. H. Good boating, fishing, swimming, tennis, bowling, and GOLF. Climate unrivaled, excellent for hay fever. As a health resort it has no equal. The fine steamer Viking connects at Portsmouth with trains leaving Boston at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m., arriving at island at 10:30 and 6:30. For circulars address LAIGHTON BROTHERS, Appledore, off Portsmouth, N. H.

ON THE EDGE OF THE OCEAN HOTEL PRESTON BEACH BLUFF, MASS. OPENS JUNE 15. Finest Appointed Hotel on the Massachusetts Coast. Newly appointed, remodeled, enlarged. Private bathrooms, elevator, broad veranda. For rates and circulars, address, H. W. PRIEST, Proprietor, Beach Bluff, Mass.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE. Connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer Resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" (new) and "Manhattan" leave Pier No. 32, E. R., foot of Market street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 p. m. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket offices No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., and general office, No. 222 South-st., opposite the Pier. HORATIO HALL, G. T. M., 222 South street.

MANHANSET HOUSE AND COTTAGE, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y. Handsomely rebuilt, 1897. Will open June 23. Healthfully located on magnificent bay amid beautiful scenery. Send for terms and pamphlet to H. D. W. LAWSON, Manager, 23 Union Square, New York City.

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SUMMER HOMES in Higman's Michigan Park. Best place in Michigan to build a cottage; one mile from St. Joseph, one hundred feet above the lake; within easy access of Chicago; 200 acres of choice lots, surrounded by woods, lake and river; away from crowds, smoke and dust. See this property and you will want to build. Write for booklet and plat giving full description. JOHN HIGMAN, St. Joseph, Mich.

The Fountain Spring House, WAUKESHA, WIS., Opens June 20th, 1900. For illustrated booklet, rates, etc., address J. G. WALKER, Manager.

Avery Beach Resort, SOUTH HAVEN, MICH. Enlarged to 200 rooms. Dining room seats 300. Situated directly on the lake front, and only 5 hours' ride by steamer from Chicago. Fine, sandy beach for bathing. Good boating and fishing on river or lake. Rooms with private bath. Terms $9 to $15 per week. Send for illustrated folder.

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LAKE LAWN HOTEL, DELAVAN LAKE, WIS.—Cottages and steamboats in connection. All new modern improvements. 15 acres of lawn and shade trees. Grand facilities for comfort and enjoyment. E. F. & C. W. PHILLIPS.

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HOTEL IMPERIAL Petoskey Mich. An ideal summer hotel; all modern conveniences. Under my own management. W. E. MARSH, Prop.

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ALMA SANITARIUM, ALMA, MICH.—A delightful resort for seekers after health and rest. Modern. Alma-Bromo Spring water. Wonderful. All the best electrical treatments. Send for booklet.

CUNNINGHAM'S AUDITORIUM. Brown Lake, Burlington, Wis., now open. Special rates for June. Booklets sent on application. P. H. CUNNINGHAM, Prop.

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THE BEAULIEU
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GLENWOOD.
AM'S AUDITORIUM.

THINK ROBERTS PLANS TO STRIKE.

News of Important and Decisive Movement Expected in London from Pretoria.

KRUGER STILL DEFIANT.

General Closing In of British Commands Appears to Be in Progress.

BADEN-POWELL IS ACTIVE.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, June 4, 3 a. m.—Notwithstanding the seven messages from Lord Roberts issued by the War office Saturday and Sunday, the Pretoria mystery remains as deep as ever. So far as the newspapers are advised there is no direct news from Pretoria of a later date than Thursday evening.

Pretoria in Disorder.

This is to the effect that the town is in a state of panic. The government, in order to prevent the stores falling into British hands, told the burghers to help themselves, which they did with alacrity.

Botha Awaits a Fight.

While the city itself is ready to surrender, 10,000 Boers, with General Botha in command, are south of Pretoria, waiting to fight once more before fleeing.

Kruger is now at Machadorp.

Roberts Reveals No Plans.

Lord Roberts, however, has nothing to say regarding the military movements which followed the capitulation of Johannesburg. Several London papers profess to believe that Pretoria is now actually in British hands, but it is only an assumption, based on the reports that the town was ready to surrender.

Mail's Expert's Prophecy.

The Daily Mail's expert says: "It is clear from Lord Roberts' silence that some great move is in execution, and probably an attempt is being made to envelop the Boer force near Pretoria.

"Colonel Baden-Powell, with General French, is seizing a point on the Pietersburg line. While Ian Hamilton cuts the Delagoa Bay line, Hunter is coming in from the west and the Commander-in-Chief from the south."

Kruger Declares He Will Fight.

Kruger, when asked what his future plans were, replied: "Our burghers are full of courage and will fight to the bitter end."

Firing Near Irene.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, June 4, 4 a. m.—There is no direct news from Pretoria of later date than Thursday evening. General French's cavalry were then at Irene, eight miles south of Pretoria, and firing was heard there. Lord Roberts' messages about secondary operations elsewhere and the situation at Johannesburg, dated at Orange Grove, a farm four miles northeast of Johannesburg, show that on Saturday at 9:10 p. m. he was twenty-five miles from Pretoria.

The correspondents with Lord Roberts have not got through a line about the operations after the occupation of Johannesburg. Official messages continue to come through, but press telegrams are held up, probably to avoid their giving even a hint as to what may be the pending operations.

Rumors at Lourenzo Marquez.

From the other side there filters through Lourenzo Marquez a mass of statements, some contradictory, others obviously improbable, but all purporting to be facts. These are in effect that:

"Passengers arriving at Lourenzo Marquez on Saturday, direct from Pretoria, say that the capital was preparing to surrender when they left on Thursday. The forts were dismantled. The Boer guard at Komati Poort searched all trains and turned back most of the fugitives, among them deserting foreigners, who were striving to reach neutral soil.

"Immense Boer convoys of provisions are between Pretoria and Middleburg. Fifteen trains are sent daily to Machadasdoran with supplies for Lydenburg. Pretoria is pictured by the refugees as in a state of indescribable confusion and chaos. The populace are dismayed and the British are expected hourly."

Some foreign attachés have arrived at Lourenzo Marquez to communicate with their governments for orders to leave, as they consider that organized war, on the Transvaal side, is at an end. Flying among the Boers are reports that the British have been beaten back at Lindley with heavy loss, that the main attack on Elandsfontein failed and Lord Roberts was forced to retire to Klipsriverburg, that the railway has been cut behind him south of Vereeniging, and that a provision train has been captured.

Without crediting any of the Boer bulletins, everything from the field of war behind Lord Roberts points to a great effort last week to paralyze his advance by a bold stroke from the eastward at the railway north of Bloemfontein.

Unless four Boer columns were in a movement seemingly with this objective, there was a commando in front of General Brabant near Ficksburg, another faced General Rundle near Senekal, a third occupied Lindley and pressed toward the railway, and a fourth seized Heilbron and pushed toward Kroonstad. These operations, assuming them to have been independent, all appear to have failed.

A revival of the Boer fighting power east of Lord Roberts' advance, although fruitless, is a symptom that the Boers are not yet crushed.

Serious Fight at Senekal.

In General Rundle's attack on the intrenched Boers seven miles east of Senekal on May 29 the British did not see a Boer all day, so completely were they screened. The British infantry did not get within 1,000 yards of their riflemen. The 182 losses wired by Lord Roberts were suffered by the Grenadiers and Scots Guards while advancing over a level from which the grass had been burned. The Britishers in khaki were conspicuous targets against the black background.

Grenadiers Lose Officers.

In the advance of the Grenadiers Colonel Lloyd led in the face of a deadly fire. He was hit, but struggled on, only to be disabled by another bullet. Lieutenant Murray, falling, cried, "Forward, Grenadiers!" The blinding smoke of the veldt hampered the operations.

Lieutenant Lord Seymour, on offering to go back to direct the artillery, was wounded. The order to retire was given and executed under a screen of smoke. The Boer fire was kept up until dusk.

General Rundle withdrew his whole force at sundown to Senekal, having succeeded in drawing the Boers from Lindley, allowing the threatened force to get away safely. The Boers sent to the British for medical [illegible] saying that Commandant De Villiers was seriously wounded. General Rundle sent a doctor, with a bottle of champagne and his compliments, as well as a message that he would release all the Boer prisoners at Senekal.

Burghers Are Deserting.

The Lourenzo Marquez correspondent of the Times telegraphing June 2 says:

"An Austrian who has seen seven months' active service in the Transvaal declared that a large proportion of the burghers are deserting to their homes. The arrangement whereby the British prisoners at Pretoria have been placed under an armed guard with British officers, pending the formal occupation of the town, is ascribed to the good sense and humane disposition of General Louis Botha and the Transvaal War Secretary, both of whom have earned the profound respect of all classes.

"It is interesting to note that Lord Roberts' soldierly qualities are admired greatly by both Boers and foreigners. It seems that the Boer attack upon Irene was intended to cover the withdrawal from Pretoria of all the supplies procurable. The last consignment was 600 wagonloads."

Move Gives Desired Result.

The Daily Telegraph has the following from Senekal dated May 30:

"General Rundle's action Monday and yesterday entirely secured the object for which it was undertaken. The Boers have now withdrawn from Lindley and Colonel Sprigge has been able to extricate the Duke of Cambridge's yeomanry from their difficulties."

The Daily Telegraph has the following from Senekal dated May 29:

"The scene during the battle was wonderfully picturesque, rolling billows of smoke, higher than the highest kopje, obscuring the combatants. The roar of artillery and the crackle of musketry under the light of the flames of the burning veldt combined to produce a picture of appalling grandeur, but terrible for those engaged within its field.

"Tonight the surroundings of the Boer position are blackened and waste. We expect the enemy to vacate the hills before morning and retire. Their desperate efforts during the day were directed to getting a force to the kopje which General Rundle threatened last night and today in order to enable Colonel Sprigge to extricate the Duke of Cambridge's yeomanry.

"The whole army of the Free-Staters is now between Senekal, Lindley, and Ficksburg. It is reported to be composed chiefly of desperate men who would not go to the Transvaal to fight and who are too proud to surrender. Their total number is believed to be from 3,000 to 4,000."

Boers Leave Laing's Nek.

According to a dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Newcastle, dated Saturday, the Boers exhibit no signs of leaving Laing's Nek.

Newspaper commentators here generally regard the situation at Pretoria as enigmatical. They rather expect news of the British occupation today. An odd consequent of the impending extinction of the Transvaal is that its coinage is at an enormous premium in Cape Town, pennies bringing fifty shillings.

The Newcastle correspondent of the Times, telegraphing on May 31, says:

"It is possible that the Boers will abandon Laing's Nek without fighting. There are reports of demoralization. The presence of a six-inch gun on Pongwana was a surprise. We thought when Lord Roberts' advance threatened the railway that all the guns in position were withdrawn."

Message from Orange Camp.

LONDON, June 3.—The War Office has received the following additional advices from Lord Roberts, dated Orange Grove, June 2:

"Owing to the interruption of the telegraph lines, I only today received a report from Colonel Sprigg that his battalion of Imperial Yeomanry was attacked between Kroonstad and Lindley, May 29. Casualties to follow.

"The shops in Johannesburg are being opened and there seems to be a general feeling of relief at the peaceful occupation of the town.

"The proclamation announcing the annexation of the Orange Free State was made known at Bloemfontein May 26 by General Prettyman, Military Governor. The troops under General Kelly-Kenny formed a square, the royal standard was hoisted, the troops saluted, a royal salute was fired, and the Queen was cheered. The name 'Orange River Colony' was well received.

"Received a report yesterday that four prisoners had escaped from Pretoria."

Johannesburg Is Quiet.

Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Orange Grove, June 2:

"Johannesburg is quiet. The people are surrendering arms and ponies. Only three Boer guns were left in the fort.

"The Queenslanders captured on May 30 a Creusot, with eleven wagons of stores and ammunition.

"Commandant Botha of Zoutpansberg, his field cornet, and 100 prisoners were taken in the fighting around Johannesburg, some belonging to the foreign contingents and the Irish brigade.

"The Thirteenth Yeomanry were attacked on May 29 between Kroonstad and Lindley. There were some casualties."

CHICAGO
NEW YORK
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PARIS
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ROME
NEWS OF THE WORLD
BY
TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENTS

OUTWIT POLICE IN CORK.

IRISH HOLD PROHIBITED MEETING AT EARLY HOUR.

Constabulary After Deliberate Breakfast Arrives in Time to See Gathering Disperse in Good Order—Mrs. Gladstone Gradually Fading Away—Former Treasurer of the Queen's Household Is Dead—Society Girls Join Ballet.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, June 4, 3 a. m.—At Newmarket, in the County Cork, 200 extra policemen were brought in to enforce a proclamation for the suppression of a United Irish league meeting yesterday. Nevertheless, the gathering came off while the police were still asleep. Shortly after 7 a. m., in the town square, the proclamation forbidding the gathering was burnt amid cheers and then the demonstrators were addressed by James Christopher Flynn and E. Crean, two Irish M.P.'s, about the time the police were getting their breakfast. The leaguers, about 200 in number, dispersed quietly to their homes as soon as the police apepared.

Chicagoan in London.

Milward Adams and his wife are at the Savoy.

Mrs. Gladstone No Better.

Mrs. Gladstone's strength is declining and she lies in a half-conscious condition most of the time, but continues to take nourishment.

Lord Radnor Is Dead.

Lord Radnor, owner of one of the finest mansions in England, who was for several years Treasurer of the Queen's Household, is dead, aged 59. Viscount Folkestone succeeds to the title.

Society Girls in Ballet.

The young society girls now have a new fad which is likely to stir up a great hubbub. It is nothing less than appearing in the ballet at the Empire. A score or more of girls of the best West End families, including several peeresses, asked permission to take part in the new ballet called "On the Beach." Naturally the manager was only too anxious to accept them. The girls will not, however, appear in tights, but will simply walk on in pretty dresses; that is, if the pressure of the church on society does not become too strong.

Boer Mail Bag in British Hands.

A bag of important mail from the Transvaal government to the Boer emissaries, which was landed at Aden to be sent to Naples by a German steamer, was shipped by mistake with some Indian mail. It was seized at Brindisi by the British authorities and sent to the War office.

Prince Albert Is Congratulated.

Prince Albert, having telegraphed from Brussels the news of his engagement to the daughter of the Duke of Bavaria to President McKinley, the latter has cabled back his congratulations. The Prince will leave for Munich on Wednesday or Thursday and the marriage probably will be solemnized in Brussels in August.

Arabi Pasha Refuses Pardon.

Advices from Colombo, in Ceylon, state that Arabi Pasha, who has been an exile there since 1883, and is now quite old and gray, refuses to accept a pardon offered him by the imperial government. He says he would rather die in exile than go back to Egypt to find that his compatriots still ignore the motives that inspired his actions eighteen years ago.

Arabi and his son were banished together, and are inseparable companions.

TIMES' NEWS AND VIEWS.

LORD ROBERTS COMMENDED FOR USING DUE CAUTION.

Editorial Leader Says Necessity for Taking Pretoria Is Not So Urgent That Chances Need Be Taken—Expect Report Today—Boxer Troubles Continue in China—Chilean Parliament Opens—Egyptian Army Reduction in Agricultural Districts.

The [illegible] Times.
LONDON.

MONDAY (4 A. M.), JUNE 4.

[By cable to THE TRIBUNE.]

The Times' editorial leader this morning says:

"Lord Roberts was still at Orange Grove, about four miles north of Johannesburg, on Saturday night, so we could hardly expect to hear from him at Pretoria earlier than today.

"Prudence, as well as dash and largeness of conception, has marked his strategy throughout the campaign, and he is doubtless well advised in not advancing upon the Boer capital until he is ready to do so in overwhelming force. The temptation to send cavalry forward, when he first learned of the flight of Kruger and the Boer executive and the consequent panic, must have been considerable, as the immediate surrender of the town might have followed. But, on the other hand, the risks of precipitating action were obvious, and as the occupation of Pretoria is not urgent for any special military purpose the Commander-in-Chief has wisely resolved not to incur them.

"There are many lawless elements in and about the Boer capital, which might indulge in a carnival of robbery and outrage if the premature appearance of a small British column destroyed the semblance of Boer rule before we had substituted effective British rule for it."

Report Further Boxer Riots.

The Times this morning publishes the following from its special correspondents:

SHANGHAI (Sunday)—Tientsin telegrams report further disturbances by the Boxer rioters. It is stated that four Belgian engineers were killed while endeavoring to reach Tientsin from Poa Ting Fu. Well informed natives consider it probable that the position of affairs north has become more serious.

Chilean Congress Open.

VALPARAISO (Saturday)—President Errazuriz opened the Chilean Congress yesterday. In a speech, giving a satisfactory account of the state of the country, he said he anticipated a friendly solution of the questions pending with Bolivia and Peru, and added that the fund for the conversion of the paper currency had been readily accumulated, besides which the government had a surplus of more than £1,000,000.

To Seek Gold in Kordofan.

CAIRO (Sunday)—Slatin Pasha has gone to Kordofan to prospect for gold. Officers returning from that district have reported favorably on the Kordofan-Darfur line as a possible route for a railway south.

In consequence of the reduction of the Egyptian army, which is about to be carried out, agricultural colonies of disbanded black soldiers, under supervision, will be planted at various places in the Soudan, with initial grants of money for agricultural purposes.

NIGHT FETE IN PARIS

EXPOSITION GROUNDS SCENE OF BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION.

Foreign Section, the River Seine, Champs de Mars, and the Eiffel Tower Seen in a Blaze of Electric Lights—Trees Hung with Flowers Made of Electric Bulbs—Loubet Goes to Races with Guard on Bicycles—Dr. Harper Tells of Czar.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, June 3.—There was a magnificent night fête tonight with a complete illumination of the exposition. The scene was like fairyland. The banks of the Seine blazed with light and the foreign pavilions sparkled with electricity. The lighting of the American pavilion was particularly brilliant, while the Champ de Mars for the first time since the opening was illuminated with the electric fountains all playing. The Eiffel tower was one of the most effective illuminations, and the trees all over the grounds were filled with illuminated flowers. Immense crowds thronged everywhere.

Accuse Police of Flirting.

A number of Americans now in Paris protest in open letters to the press that the American exposition guards flirt with American girls while on duty.

Nuncio Blesses Telescope.

Mgr. Lorenzelli, the papal nuncio, today blessed the great siderostad telescope in the Optical Palace with impressive solemnity, and declared that he hoped the work in the quiet of night might draw science nearer to God by permitting a closer study of his great works.

Attendance Half a Million.

It is estimated that over half a million people visited the exposition today.

Cyclist Guard for Loubet.

President Loubet attended the races at Auteuil today. This place was the scene of the scandalous attack upon him last year, and in order to give no occasion for any army manifestations no guard of troops accompanied him, but he was protected by a novel corps of police agents mounted on bicycles.

The sight of the President of the republic surrounded by his uniformed cyclists created a sensation along the route. At the races no disagreeable incidents marred the scenes.

Steeplechase a Success.

The grand steeplechase race was won by Melibee, ridden by Campbell, Fragoletto, ridden by Collier, second, and Quitte ou Double, ridden by Wright, third.

Mrs. Potter Palmer was prominent among the Americans present and was much admired.

Dr. Harper Now in Paris.

Dr. W. R. Harper of the Chicago University is in Paris, having just returned from Russia, where he had a personal interview lasting half an hour with the Czar. He was much impressed by his Majesty's interest in America and said: "The Czar told me that America was one of the most hospitable nations in the world and that Russians who return from there were enthusiastic. 'I remember,' said the Czar, 'my uncle, the Grand Duke's, description of the reception given him in your country, and I have never forgotten it.'

There was a serious strike at Chalon, which is known as the little Creusot. In the riot today one man was killed and a number wounded.

Electricity to Kill Bacteria.

BERLIN, June 3.—An important discovery has been made at the hygienic institute of the University of Würzburg, where it has been found that bacteria can be destroyed with electric currents.

ELECT DEPUTIES IN ITALY

INCOMPLETE RETURNS SHOW MANY SURPRISES.

Former President of the Chamber Colombo Suffers Defeat in Milan—Followers of Mafia Leader Riot Over Their Failure to Re-elect Him—Opposition Will Be Stronger in Parliament—One Duel Results from Election Publication.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, June 3.—The general election for the Chamber of Deputies and minor offices throughout the peninsula today proceeded quietly. The voters flocked to the polling places, notwithstanding that everywhere there were heavy rains, and there was the sharpest fight ever known in Italy.

Two hundred and fifty-one out of a total of 508 results are now known.

The constitutionalists have secured 192, forty-nine of which are held by the members of the constitutional opposition. The Radicals have secured thirteen and the Republicans and Socialists eleven.

Five second ballots will be necessary. Admiral Bettollo, Minister of Marine; Dr. Salandra, Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Baccelli, Minister of Public Instruction; Dr. Boselli, Minister of the Treasury; and Sig. Lacava, Minister of Public Works, have been reëlected.

Socialists Do Active Work.

The Socialists displayed great activity, mainly in Lombardy, Piedmont, Tuscany, Venice, and the Roman provinces. The Socialists all wore red neckties, and the women wearing red carnations handed the voters Socialist pamphlets upon entering the polling places.

Colombo Is Defeated.

At Turin, Leghorn, and Milan there were Socialist landslides, which at Milan resulted in the defeat of ex-President of the Chamber Colombo. This caused a decided sensation as Colombo was a strong government candidate. Crispi, Rudini, and Zanardelli are elected.

Palizzolo, the Mafia leader who is still in prison, was defeated and his followers provoked a riot, which the Palermo police eventually checked.

Opposition Gains Strength.

The latest incomplete returns indicate that the coalitions of the opposition in Parliament will return to the Chamber greatly strengthened.

Duel Grows Out of Election.

The Florence Nazione, having published an article about the campaign reflecting upon the author Gabriel d'Annunzio, who was a candidate for reëlection as Deputy, has caused D'Annunzio to challenge the editor, Barnabei, and they will fight a duel tomorrow at Florence. D'Annunzio was the popular party's candidate, but was defeated by the ministerial candidate, Cambray Digny.

German Butchers Make Appeal.

BERLIN, June 3.—The Berlin Butchers' guild has presented a petition to the Bundesrath in connection with the meat inspection bill, claiming that hogs' livers and tongues are necessary in the manufacture of sausage, that inspection in such cases is practicable, and that their importation should be continued.

Is Proud of German Prince.

BERLIN, June 3.—At the examination of Crown Prince Frederick William as a military officer he decorated his military instructors. The Emperor shook hands with each, saying, "Accept a father's thanks."

Two Killed in Ohio Wreck.

Fremont, O., June 3.—[Special.]—Spreading of rails at Erlin, six miles east of here on the Lake Erie and Western railway, caused a wreck by which Enoch Bowser and John Purtell, brakemen, were killed and Harry Bell, engineer, was injured.

OFFENDS GERMAN CONSUL

GOVERNOR OF VENEZUELAN PROVINCE MADE TO APOLOGIZE.

Suspects Local Consul Von Jess at Maracaibo of Harboring Rebels and Surrounds His House with Troops—Promise to Pay Claims if Not Filed Until Six Months After Peace Is Proclaimed—Colonial Society Offers to Pay for Railway Survey.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, June 3.—The press reports some friction between the Governor of Maracaibo, Venezuela, and the German Consul, Von Jess. The Governor suspected Von Jess of harboring revolutionists and surrounded the consulate with troops, virtually making Von Jess and his family prisoners. Von Jess soon proved that all suspicion was groundless, and the Governor refused to give him any satisfaction, whereupon the Minister resident complained and the Governor was ordered to apologize.

Make Conditional Promise.

The Venezuelan government, learning that many Germans and other foreigners were preparing to present heavy bills for alleged damages on account of the disturbances, has issued a decree declaring that such claims must not be presented until six months after the official peace proclamation.

The Germans fear the proclamation will not soon be issued.

May Defer Visit to Vienna.

When Franz Josef was here it was stated without contradiction that Kaiser William would return the visit on Josef's 70th birthday. Emperor William has apparently changed his mind, and it is now denied that the visit will be made.

Offers Money to Survey Road.

The Reichstag having refused to make an appropriation, the Colonial society yesterday offered the government 100,000 marks to complete the survey for the projected railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Ujiji, which is designed to ultimately tap the Cape to Cairo road. It is questionable whether the government can accept this without the Reichstag's consent, and such consent is unlikely, since the eichstag disapproves the project altogether.

Deutschland Voyage Deferred.

The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, having run aground at a point between Stettin and Schwinemuende, precisely where the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse went aground, the first trip to New York must accordingly be postponed.

Bond Ministry's Change of Front.

Halifax, N. S., June 3.—A cablegram from Newfoundland says the Bond government, the members of which have always opposed confederation negotiations with Canada, has suddenly inserted political union with the Dominion as a plank of its platform at the approaching general elections. The public announcement created some surprise, and Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Wilfrid Laurier are both believed to have been consulted.

Reports from Gold Coast.

LONDON, June 4.—The Daily Express has the following from Cape Coast Castle, dated Saturday: "Fifteen hundred men are here and 500 others are in Nigera. It is expected that these, with eight guns, go to Kumassi. One thousand men have crossed Krah River. It is reported that Captain Hall has already relieved Kumassi, but this report is not confirmed."

Find Historical Fountain Intact.

LONDON, June 4.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The excavators of the American schools have discovered the only fountain mentioned by Pausanias in the 'Agora.' It is absolutely intact. The bronze lion's heads, through which flowed the water, are still in their places in the wall."

BLAKE WRITES FROM BOER SIDE

Irish Leader of Transvaal Force Counts Immense Loss for British Troops.

Dallas, Tex., June 3.—General J. Y. F. Blake, commander of the Irish brigade in the Boer army, was a Texas cowboy in early life and was known as Beau Blake. Alexander W. Robertson of Denton County, received the following letter from General Blake today:

"HELPMAKAAR, Natal, April 1.—Here I am in the most advanced position of the left flank of the Boer forces in Natal, surrounded by mountains, and face to face with the English, and as I write these words, I can see the enemy's camp, and he can see mine. Each is waiting for the other to strike, and when the crash comes I think Johnny Bull will, as usual, make a bold dash, and then curl his tail over his back and run for all that is in him, but not without leaving the greater part of his best blood behind him. In every battle so far his conduct has been as described, and he has been unmercifully cut and slashed before making his escape.

"Think of it! Our total force in south Africa so far has been 35,000. Our total loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners has been 667 killed, 3,800 prisoners, and about 1,400 wounded.

How He Calculates Losses.

"Before Cronje's capture the English reported their losses to be 14,300 killed, 43,000 wounded, and prisoners and missing enough to bring the total to 64,900. Cronje had 3,900 men, and was surrounded by 70,000 men and 110 cannon. Cronje had two cannon and two Maxims. He fought for six days and surrendered because his ammunition gave out. He lost forty-three killed and about 120 wounded. The English lost in killed and wounded between 15,000 and 20,000, so that the total English loss to date is not far from 80,000, which leaves us to still fight 134,000.

"I believe we will win with our little army, because our forces are far better fighters. The English soldier can murder, debauch, and plunder, but he can't fight. Until this war I believed the English soldier the best in the world, and now I place him on a par with the Spaniard.

Took 15,000 to Save 11,000.

"When I tell you not one man more than 2,500 penned up 11,000 English soldiers in Ladysmith for four months and that it took 33,000 soldiers and 160 cannon to relieve them you can imagine how well the Dutch fight. Five thousand Dutch tried to stop the 33,000, but failed because they had but six cannon. It cost Buller more than 15,000 men to relieve 11,000 in Ladysmith.

Five Thousand Check Army.

"We are now 5,000 strong along a line forty miles long, holding in check about 38,000 English. If they had the nerve they could drive us back, but their loss would be tremendous.

"The Dutch are too liberal, too humane, and too strict in their observance of the rules governing civilized warfare to contend with the English, who abuse the armistice, the Red Cross, the white flag, and murder wounded captives with the lance on the battlefield.

"The Irish brigade, which I have the honor to command, is composed of Irish and Irish-Americans, and a braver and more determined lot of men you will not find anywhere. I have seen them put to the severest tests, but never yet has a man swerved. They will prove themselves an honor and a credit to the countries they hail from.

He Loses His Right Arm.

"I was wounded in the right arm below the elbow by a shrapnel shell on Oct. 30 at the battle of Moddersprult in front of Ladysmith. The bone was broken, the artery and main nerve cut, and my arm is lost forever except the thumb and first finger. I never left the battlefield, although I was laid up for six weeks. On that day we had twenty-four cannon firing at us for eight hours, yet we completely routed the English.

"J. Y. F. BLAKE."

PREDICTS LONG REBELLION.

Dr. Reitz Says Boers Will Fight for Centuries—Many Going to German Colony.

BERLIN, June 3.—Dr. Reitz, the Transvaal State Secretary, says in the Cologne Gazette that England will require a permanent garrison of 50,000 soldiers in the Transvaal, and that "rebellion may be expected for centuries." He believes that many Boers will trek to German south Africa.

HORRORS OF INDIA'S FAMINE.

Louis Klopsch Declares That the Story of Suffering Has Not Been Overdrawn.

BOMBAY, June 3.—Louis Klopsch of New York, publisher of the Christian Herald, who arrived here May 14 and started at once on a tour of famine-stricken districts, has returned after traveling through the ten afflicted portions of the Bombay Presidency, including Gujerat and Barolda. He says:

"Everywhere I met the most shocking and revolting scenes. The famine camps have been swept by cholera and smallpox. Fugitives, scattering in all directions and stricken in flight, were found dying in the fields and roadside ditches. The numbers at one relief station were increasing at the rate of 10,000 per day.

"At Godhera there were 3,000 deaths from cholera within four days, and at Dohad 2,500 in the same period. The hospital death rate at Godhera and Dohad was 90 per cent.

"At Ahmedabad the death rate in the poorhouse was apalling. Every day I saw new patients placed face to face with the dead. In every fourth cot there was a dead body. The thermometer read 115 in the shade.

"I visited the cholera and smallpox wards at Viragam. All the patients were lying on the ground, there being no cots. Otherwise their condition was fair.

"I can fully verify the reports that vultures, dogs, and jackals are devouring the dead.

"The government is doing its best, but the native officials are hopelessly and heartlessly inefficient. Between the famine, the plague, and the cholera the condition of Bombay Presidency is now worse than it has been at any previous period in the nineteenth century.

"Whole families have been blotted out. The spirit of the people is broken, and there may be something still worse to come when the monsoon breaks."

Ice.

It is a wintry weather friend—
When clouds are cold and gray;
But when the summer skies unbend
It quickly flees away.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MORE ATTACKS BY "BOXERS."

Reported That Mr. Stevenson of English Mission Has Been Murdered—Rebels Extend Operations.

TIEN-TSIN, June 3.—Six men and two women, French and Belgian refugees from Pao-Ting-Fu, have arrived here. Nine are still missing. A body of mounted Cossacks has gone in search of the missing and to take food to Yan Liu Ching for the relief of the party there.

It is reported from Peking that Mr. Stevenson of the Church of England mission at Yem-Ching has been murdered and that Mr. Norman of the same mission is missing.

Tacoma, Wash., June 3.—News by steamer from Hongkong states that the "Boxers" are extending operations to southern China. Extensive operations in smuggling guns, revolvers, and ammunition to the interior have been discovered at Canton, where several lots of arms have been captured and the smugglers punished. Local officials, however, are said to secretly favor the project, but are afraid of the foreign powers.

News from Shanghai states that the troubles at Wei-Hei-Wei continue and are more threatening. A boundary commission was attacked by a mob from the villages in that province and after a fierce fight, in which the Chinese soldiers under command of British officers are said to have fought desperately against their countrymen, the rioters were driven back and many killed. Major Penecacre and Captain Pereira, British officers, were injured.

The Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, President of the North China College, who is now on his way back to that country, lectured last night at the First Congregational Church. Dr. Sheffield has serious misgivings as to the safety of his college, as it is in the country district where the Boxers have been making havoc.

Of the political aspect Dr. Sheffield would say little. He suggested that Russia is behind the uprising.

"Knowing the Empress Dowager as I have for thirty years," he said, "I am surprised to hear that she is fermenting this trouble. I knew she would be glad to drive the Christians out of the country and to cause the native Christians to renounce the faith, but I thought she was wise enough to know she could not do so.

"The Foreign Ministers have been too slow. They should have done six months ago what they are doing now. China does not pay sufficient heed to the complaints of the missionaries. The Chinese government yields nothing to reason and everything to force. Instead of suppressing the Boxers in some instances it has given them money to desist from their work of destruction, which they do, and then move on to some other place."

Dr. Sheffield sails from San Francisco on June 22. His college is at Tung-Chau, where the North China College is located. He is to go as the special representative of the First Congregational Church of Chicago in the Chinese field.

TWO BOYS FIGHT A BULL.

GEORGE CLAWSON AND WILLIE SCHRAN PLAY MATADOR.

One with a Corn Knife and the Other with a Bayonet Engage in a Spanish Custom While Thirty Young Americans Cheer—Contest Ends, the Amateurs Being Knocked High, and Out, in the First Round of the Unequal Contest.

The first noticeable local result of the intimate contact into which American and Spanish civilizations have been brought by the stirring events of the last two years happened yesterday. There was a bull fight at Englewood-on-the-Hill. Bull fights are a common diversion at Madrid and Barcelona and other places in sunny Spain, but as yet they are a novelty at Englewood-on-the-Hill, whose greatest sporting events up to the inauguration of Spanish institutions yesterday were croquet and tiddlede winks. The two matadors who made their initial appearance yesterday as the first of American bull fighters were George Clawson, 14 years old, and Willie Schran, 13 years old. George is now in bed with a bad cut on his shoulder, and Willie is said to be mostly black and automobile blue from his hair down to his feet, with a few patches of yellow and maroon here and there by way of variation. The bull whom the matadors engaged in mortal combat is calmly chewing his cud in a field out at Eighty-first street, with one eye to windward on a lookout for more matadors. While nothing definite is given out on the subject, it is understood that Spanish customs and institutions will not be tried again at Englewood-on-the-Hill, but that locality will return to croquet and tiddlede winks. Croquet and tiddlede winks are not so exciting as bull fights, but the casualty list is not, as a general thing, quite so large.

They Read of Spain's Customs.

The patrons of the bull fight included thirty of the boys of Englewood-on-the-Hill. They were eager two years ago to go to Cuba and engage in the slaughter of haughty dons. Debarred from this privilege, they took up the reading of literature in regard to the war and to everything bearing on Spanish character and institutions. These books were of the kind that are sold at five cents a volume, and have large illuminated title pages, illustrating "Young Yankee Doodle, the American Boy Scout," in the act of slaying single-handed anywhere from ten to fifteen dons. These books refer continually to bull fighting and bull fighters, and tell how the brave American boy heroes of the story have a habit of continually bounding into bull rings and slapping the sassy old bulls on the nose until they kneel down and bellow for mercy. The boys of Englewood-on-the-Hill decided to have a bull fight.

Choose the Matadors.

They held a meeting Saturday in a barn at Seventy-first and Paulina streets, and selected George Clawson and Willie Schran as the matadors. Georgie was selected because his pa had a corn knife which would make a good sword with which to kill the bull, and Willie was picked out because his brother had gone with the troops to Cuba, and Willie, therefore, was recognized as the logical candidate for the proud position of being the first to introduce the great Spanish national game. Besides, Willie's brother had brought home a Spanish bayonet, which was just the weapon required in the Spanish game of bull fighting.

After selecting the matadors and making sure of their weapons the boys next decided that in order to have a really successful bull fight it might be a good thing to have a bull. Some of the boys reported that there were three or four bulls in a pasture at Eighty-first street and Kedzie avenue.

It was not known that the owners of the bulls would be extravagantly delighted if they knew that Willie and Georgie were going to slay their pets with a corn knife and a Spanish bayonet, so it was decided to keep the affair a secret.

Fight with the Bull Begins.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the boys congregated outside of the fence around the pasture. August Schneider and Frank Ryan were appointed marshals. They threw bricks at the bulls and drove them up into one corner of the pasture. Then Marshal Schneider climbed up on the fence to announce the entrance of the matadors. Young Mr. Schneider has his notions of Spanish bull fighting slightly confused with American prize fighting, and he announced with great earnestness: "Fellers, dis fight is t' be ter a finish, Markiss of Queensberry rules—no fare hittin' below de belt or twistin' the bull's tail."

"Fellers," announced young Mr. Schneider, as Willie Schran entered the ring, "Kid Schran, de great American bull-fighter." The great American bull-fighter, waving the bayonet, made for the bull. The bull did not understand what the trouble was about, but he decided to ask questions afterward. So he made for Willie. Willie and the bull came together and then Willie sailed up toward the sky. It was some time before Willie came down, and when he did it was in the corner of the lot with the bull close after him. Georgie considered this his opportunity and he made for the bull with the corn knife. The bull had begun to like the game by this time and he made for Georgie with his horns and drew first blood by gouging Georgie in the shoulder with his horn. He was about to deliver a knockout blow when some men who heard the shouting of the matadors and the audience clambered over into the field and drove the bull away.

Georgie was taken to his residence, 7635 Wood street, and Willie to his house, 6947 Paulina street.

The bull is still in the ring. It is understood that both Willie and Georgie have withdrawn their declarations not to play in the great tiddle de winks tournament at Englewood-on-the-Hill next Wednesday.

BOY SHOT IN ST. LOUIS RIOT.

Peter Frank Fatally Wounded While Watching Attack on Car—Conduit and Switches Blown Up.

St. Louis, Mo., June 3.—Today's developments in the street railway strike were the fatal shooting of a boy in a riot and a dynamite explosion on the Olive street line.

As a car on the Tower Grove line of the St. Louis Transit company was passing the corner of Twelfth and Calhoun streets a crowd of strike sympathizers began throwing stones at it. An unknown man leaned from one of the windows of the car and fired a shot from a revolver toward the unruly crowd. The bullet sped over the heads of the mob, and found lodgment in the breast of Peter Frank, a 16-year-old boy, who was sitting in the doorway of his father's house, an interested spectator of the demonstration. A detachment of police dispersed the rioters, and carried young Frank to the City Hospital. The physicians say the wound is fatal.

Later this afternoon an explosion of dynamite shattered the cable conduit and switches in the Olive street line, at the intersection of Maryland and Boyle avenues. No one was injured, but traffic on that end of the line had to be suspended. There is no clew to the perpetrators.

More than the usual number of police was furnished today for the protection of passengers and crews and as a result the number of cars on the various lines of the Transit company was materially increased. Cars on the following lines were operated: Delmar avenue, Page avenue, Spalding avenue, Compton Heights, Chouteau avenue, California avenue, Tower Grove, Grand avenue, Easton avenue, Cass avenue, Olive street, Broadway, Fourth street, Sixth street, Northern Central, and Union.

The nucleus of the first regiment of special deputies forming Sheriff Pohlman's posse comitatus, consisting of ten companies of sixty men each armed with riot shotguns, were assigned to active service in preserving order at 9:30 o'clock this morning. Their duties consisted in patrolling the streets and doing guard duty at the various power-houses and car sheds.

AFRAID OF ROOSEVELT.

FRIENDS OF PRESIDENT THINK GOVERNOR WANTS SECOND PLACE.

Say He Is Planning to Stampede the Convention in His Own Behalf—McKinley and Hanna Do Not Desire to Have Him on the Ticket—Only One Way to Stop Him—Congressman Dolliver Is in High Favor.

(Continued from first page.)

ment "reserved exclusively for members of the Senate" in the Congressional Library.

Whenever his services are needed in the Senate Chamber it is dollars to doughnuts that a telephone call will reach him at the Congressional Library almost any hour in the day after the convening of Congress at noon. There is no limit to the New-Yorker's capacity for acquiring mental food, but he seems to be omnivorous in his literary researches, and the employés of the library are sometimes taxed to keep up with his insatiate appetite for reading. Probably there are not two finer reading-rooms in the world than those set apart for Congressmen at the new library, but up to date they have not been crowded by the Congressmen for whom they were constructed and fitted up.

Value of Protection to Wool Growers.

"Colorado has just been through a remarkable experience in regard to its flocks of sheep and its wool," said Senator Wolcott. "Farmers out there have had their object lesson, and it is a strong one, on the evil effects of free trade and the advantages of protection. I have prepared some figures on the subject, which show that the value of sheep in Colorado Jan. 1, 1891 and 1892, was nearly $4,300,000 each year. At the end of 1892, just as soon as it was known there would be a complete Democratic administration during the following four years, the farmers began to sell their sheep, the total number of the flocks decreasing by nearly 500,000 within a year. The value of each sheep also decreased by $1 a head between the years 1893 and 1895.

"Immediately after the election in the fall of 1896, when Republican control of the government was assured, the farmers began to increase their flocks, knowing protection would again be given to wool. They had suffered under the disastrous effects of free trade in wool, and immediately set about to recover their losses. Between the first day of January, 1897, and the first day of the present year, the sheep flocks of Colorado have increased by 774,000, and their value by upwards of $3,750,000, each sheep in the State being worth $1.10 more this year than it was just before President McKinley's inauguration. Besides a loss of $2,320,000 in the value of their sheep between 1891 and 1895, the farmers of Colorado lost $1,150,000 through the smaller prices at which they sold their wool.

"For one year their experience with free trade cost them almost $3,500,000. Comparing this year with 1895, there has been an improvement of $4,266,000 in the value of Colorado sheep, and of $1,123,000 in the value of the wool grown in that State, making a benefit to the farmers under protection in one year of almost $5,400,000. Put this against the loss of $3,470,000, and we have a total of $6,860,000 as the gross difference to sheep farmers in Colorado between free trade and protection, in one single year."

Princess Aribert spent the day quietly at the British Embassy today. The Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote will give a dinner in her honor at the embassy tomorrow night.

Barber Who Is Paid $50,000 a Year.

Undoubtedly the best paid barber in the world is the man who shaves President McKinley. He is paid $50,000 a year, but his job is exclusive, and he shaves only the President. Many people who look on the round, smooth face of the President of the United States, who always looks fresh as a rose, must have wondered about his barber. The President has a man come in for hair cutting, shampooing, and similar attentions, but when it comes to artistic shaving the President trusts no one but his faithful barber for many years, William McKinley.

It has been frequently said by cynics and manufacturers of barbers' chairs that men take their lives and their razors in hand together. This is scarcely true of the President. Not only does he shave himself, but he does it with an expertness and nerve which make the ordinary man shudder to think of. The President's face is remarkably regular in contour, and in spite of his vast responsibilities is free from most of the furrows cares bring to other men. Members of the family are authority for the statement that the President does not need a mirror at all. He lathers his face and then proceeds to walk about the room, talking, looking out of the window, and only stopping to try the razor on the shaving paper.

There are millions of men who can shave themselves without drawing blood and others who cannot trust themselves with a razor, but it is believed that the President is one of the extremely few who can shave without a mirror and preserve their own lives.

High water mark has been reached at the Interior department in the number of pension cases sent to the proper auditing officers for adjudication, and June 1 saw the one-millionth pension certificate signed and paid. This certificate number is exclusive, however, of pensions paid to others than those who served in the civil war of 1861-'65. It was an Illinoisan, too, who will hereafter be known on the pension rolls as number one million.

Will Test New Emergency Ration.

More appropriations are being used by the War department to test another emergency ration, but before this is done the chemists of the Agricultural department will analyse it. It is one of the simplest yet tested and there is no danger of those eating it becoming poisoned as has been the case in a number of instances. The ration consists of a mixture of wheat flour and dried beef, made up in the shape of hard tack. It is not ordinary dried beef, but the choicest cuts of fresh beef are cut up and mixed with the wheat flour. The only reason the new ration has been submitted to the Agricultural department is to learn if it contains enough nutriment to sustain the soldiers on the test march which will be made.

It is already known the ordinary hard tack is the best ration yet used, and that soldiers will march further and fight better on a diet of this kind than any other one article of food. It is believed when a quantity of good beef is added to the wheat flour an emergency ration will be had which will not only sustain the men, but will be convenient to transport, and this is the chief consideration in a matter of this kind.

There is a band of Indians of South America who exist alone on dried beef, and they are the hardiest of their race, and can ride farther and stand more hard work and privations than any tribe known. The knowledge of the food on which these Indians live probably had something to do with the test to be made.

United States Exports to the Islands.

Exports from the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Hawaiian, Philippine, and Samoan Islands will reach $45,000,000 in the fiscal year which ends with the present month, and will be more than three times as much as in 1896 and more than twice as much as in any year of our commerce with those islands, except in the years 1892, 1893, and 1894, when reciprocity greatly increased our exports to Cuba and Porto Rico. To Cuba the total for the fiscal year seems likely to be fully $25,000,000, against $7,530,000 in the fiscal year 1896 and $24,157,000 in the great reciprocity year 1893, when exports to that island were more than double those of five years earlier.

To Porto Rico the exports of the year will be, in round terms, $2,600,000, against an average of $2,750,000 in the reciprocity years 1892, 1893, and 1894, when exports to that island were double those of earlier years. To the Hawaiian Islands the total for the year will be about $15,000,000, or five times as much as in 1893, nearly four times as much as in 1896, and more than double the total for 1898. To the Philippines the total for 1900 will be about $2,500,000, or more than in the entire fifteen years since 1885, the date at which the first record of our exports to the Philippines was made by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

To the Samoan Islands the exports of the year will be about $125,000, or nearly as much as in all the years since 1896, at which date the official records of our exports to those islands began.

Imports from Cuba Increasing.

On the import side Cuba begins to show something of its old-time strength as an exporting island, as the total imports into the United States from Cuba for the full year will show a total of $31,000,000, against $15,000,000 in 1898 and $18,500,000 in 1897, though they still are less than half the average for the reciprocity years 1892, 1893, and 1894, when our imports from that island averaged over $75,000,000 per annum. From Porto Rico the imports of the year will be $1,350,000, which is less than the total for any preceding year since 1880, and is presumably due to the destruction by last year's tornado of the crops which supply Porto Rico's chief articles of export.

From the Hawaiian Islands the imports for the full fiscal year will be $21,000,000, or double the average annual importation for the period prior to 1896 and 20 per cent higher than in any preceding year, while from the Philippines, despite the war condition which reduces producing and exporting power, the imports will be larger than in any year since 1894.

President to Take Equestrian Exercise.

Looking from the windows of the White House toward the Washington Monument President McKinley has recently experienced a feeling of envy that public business has prevented him from using his saddle-horse these pleasant afternoons. Under the direction of Colonel Bingham, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, a bridle path has been arranged in the white lot south of the Executive Mansion, and every afternoon the big ellipse where President Grant was so fond of driving his pair of thoroughbreds is crowded with men and women on horseback. A sight of them has inspired the President with a desire to enjoy equestrian exercise also, and orders have been given to put his saddle-horse in readiness for use at once. Adjutant General Corbin usually accompanies the President on expeditions of this kind, and both are splendid horsemen and graceful riders.

Lafayette Square Opera-House to Join Trust.

Lafayette Square Opera-House, which stands upon the site of the former home of James G. Blaine, after two seasons outside the "theatrical trust," known as the syndicate, is about to be again embraced in cities controlled by this gigantic organization. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the proprietors of this opera-house, which was built with Chicago capital, that they must get in line with the syndicate if they want attractions for the amusement-loving public, and consequently next season they will obey this demand and submit to reason. Arrangements with this end in view have already been perfected, and during the summer season, which will mark the closing of the nineteenth century, roof garden performances will be the feature of the spot that James G. Blaine once called his home.

WILL DISCUSS OUTDOOR ART.

Park Association Convention to Open Tomorrow in Fullerton Hall—Program of Papers.

The fourth annual convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art association will open at Fullerton Hall, in the Art Institute Building, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock and continue through Thursday. The program includes the reading of papers and illustrated lectures bearing on the objects of the association, excursions through the various park systems, and a banquet on Wednesday night at the Auditorium Hotel. On Friday, following the close of the convention, the delegates will be given an excursion down the drainage canal.

Warren H. Manning of Boston, the Secretary of the association, arrived in the city yesterday, and is registered at the Auditorium Annex, which will be the official headquarters. From seventy-five to 100 delegates from different parts of this country and Canada are expected to reach here today.

The convention will be opened by an address of welcome by Mayor Harrison and a representative of the local art societies, followed by the response of the President, Charles M. Loring of Minneapolis, after which will come the annual reports of officers.

Will Discuss Billboards.

A feature of the opening session will be the paper by Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline, Mass., on "Advertising Billboards" and the discussion which will follow. The association, whose declared purpose is "the conservation of natural scenery, the acquirement and improvement of land for public parks and reservations, and the advancement of all outdoor art having to do with the designing and fitting of grounds for public use and enjoyment," has begun a crusade against the billboard nuisance, and the subject will receive much consideration at this meeting. Other papers which will be read at this session are: "Park Census," by Dr. W. W. Folwell of Minneapolis; "Pan-American Exposition," C. C. Laney; and "Park Accounts," by J. A. Ridgeway. Professor W. J. Beal of Michigan will talk about prizes for designs of home and school grounds.

In the afternoon the delegates will be the guests of the South Park Commissioners on a carriage drive through Jackson Park, the Midway, Washington Park, and Drexel boulevard.

Public Meeting in the Evening.

In the evening there will be a public meeting in which J. H. Patterson and E. L. Shuey of Dayton, O., will lead in presenting work which has been done in that city in improving the conditions and surroundings of factories and employés' homes. There will be stereopticon illustrations.

The Wednesday morning session will be opened with the reading of a paper by Mrs. Cyrus McCormick on "Landscape Gardens." Following this W. M. R. French, director of the Art Institute, will give an illustrated talk on "Composition." Then will come papers by W. O. Partridge and S. M. Millard on "The Proper Setting of Statuary in Public Places" and "Art in Landscapes," respectively. In the afternoon the delegates will be driven through the West Park system as the guests of the West Park Commissioners. The banquet will follow at night.

The Thursday session will open with a paper from J. Frank Foster, superintendent of the South Park system, on "Park Roads." William R. Smith, director of the Botanic Gardens, Washington, will present a paper on "Grouping of Plants," and the Rev. J. A. Rondthaler of Chicago will present an address on "The Influence of Public Parks on the Morality of the Community." In the afternoon there will be a drive through Lincoln Park.

In the evening there will be a joint session with the Architectural League of America at which papers will be read by Mrs. E. D. Meade of Boston and Albert Kelsey, President of the league, on the subject of "Municipal Improvement."

RIFLE RANGE IS INSPECTED.

Adjutant General Reece, General Fitz-Simons, and Many Other National Guardsmen Visit Camp Logan.

Fifty officers and 200 men of the First, Second, and Seventh Regiments spent the day at the Camp Logan rifle range yesterday, the men shooting and the officers inspecting the range, which will be open till Oct. 1. Adjutant General Reece and General Fitz-Simons were among the officers. Most of the militiamen went by special train yesterday morning. Sixty who took the evening train Saturday night were compelled to walk from Waukegan and did not reach camp till 3 o'clock in the morning.

Mrs. Kate Lennox Disappears.

The Stanton Avenue Police have been asked to look for Mrs. Kate Lennox, 60 years old. She resides at 105 Thirty-seventh street and has not been seen by her relatives, with whom she lives, since early yesterday morning, when she started for church. She has been sick and despondent for some time.

WORK DONE BY CONGRESS

MANY LAWS PASSED OR STARTED ON THEIR WAY.

Financial Bill Leads in Point of Importance, While the Legislation Affecting Porto Rico Comes Next—Treaties Before the Senate and Various Investigations Carried On—Government for the Territory of Hawaii—Philippines and Cuba.

Washington, D. C., June 3.—The record of the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress is now practically closed, and in work actually accomplished and started toward accomplishment the record of the session compares well with previous Congresses.

The new territorial possessions have received much attention, and while there has been no definite action as to the Philippines or Cuba, a form of government and a means of raising revenue have been provided for Porto Rico, and a Territorial form of government has been given to Hawaii.

The financial act has made important changes in the laws relating to the parity of metals, the bonded indebtedness, national banks, and the security of the Treasury by a gold reserve.

The Nicaraguan Canal bill has passed the House and is on the calendar of the Senate ready for attention when Congress reconvenes.

The anti-trust bill is similarly advanced, while the anti-trust constitutional amendment has a defeat recorded against it.

The Pacific cable measure has passed the Senate and is awaiting final action in the House.

The exclusion of Brigham H. Roberts from a seat in the House because of his polygamous status, the refusal of the Senate to admit Mr. Quay on the appointment of the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the sensational charges, investigation, and developments in the Senate in the case of Mr. Clark of Montana have added some exciting personal phases to the session.

Series of Investigations.

Investigations have been prolific, including the inquiry into the Coeur d'Alène mining riots in Idaho, the various inquiries on polygamy growing out of the Roberts case, and more recently the Senate investigation of the postal and other irregularities in Cuba.

The total of appropriations cannot yet be stated with exactness, as five bills are pending, but it is approximately $700,000,000 for the session.

The Senate in executive session has been occupied to a considerable extent with important treaties. Of these the treaties with Great Britain and Germany closing the tripartite government in Samoa and awarding to the United States the Island of Tutuila with its valuable harbor of Pango-Pango have been ratified, while the commercial reciprocity treaties with France and the British West Indian Islands and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty concerning the interoceanic canal go over without action.

Party Break on Financial Act.

Of the legislation actually accomplished and now on the statute books the financial act is regarded as the chief achievement of the year. The noteworthy feature of the debate on this measure in the House was that party lines were broken to some extent, a number of Democratic members from the Eastern and New England States joining with the majority in passing it. In the Senate also party lines were not entirely regarded—Senators Lindsay and Caffrey voting for the measure and Mr. Chandler against it.

As it became a law by the President's signature on March 14 it makes specific the declaration of the gold standard, provides a Treasury reserve of $150,000,000, establishes a division of issue and redemption of the Treasury, provides for the redemption and reissue of interest-bearing bonds of the United States, and makes new regulations as to national banks, their circulation, establishment in small communities, and the tax they pay.

The act also contains a specific declaration that its provisions "are not intended to preclude the accomplishment of international bimetallism."

Legislation for Porto Rico.

The Porto Rico discussion first turned on the revenue bill, levying a duty of 15 per cent of the Dingley rates on Porto Rico goods. The majority of the Ways and Means committee urged the constitutionality and necessity of this course, while the minority, reinforced by Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, a member of the majority, maintained that the constitution of the United States extended to Porto Rico, and that Congress was inaugurating a new and dangerous precedent by giving the island any other law than that of the rest of the country. Excitement ran high under the spur of widespread public attention. The debate in the House was signalized by the division of the majority, which for a time made the result doubtful, but the bill ultimately passed.

The contest in the Senate was animated but less acute, the Senate changing the entire scope of the measure by adding a complete form of civil government. In this form, raising revenue and establishing an island government, the measure became a law.

Subsequently it was amended so as to limit corporate franchises, and on the President's recommendation an act was passed appropriating for the use of Porto Rico the $2,095,455 collected from island sources since its acquisition.

Territory of Hawaii.

Next in importance in the accomplished work of the session is the act "to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii." The debates on it in the Senate and House aroused little division save on matters of detail.

The act provides a system of government much like that of Territories, with a Governor appointed by the President, a Legislature of two houses, franchise rights practically the same as those of voters in the United States, with the additional qualification that a voter shall "be able to speak, read, and write the English or the Hawaiian language."

Administrative and judicial officers are provided, and the island is given a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, chosen by the people, with a right to debate in the House, but not a right to vote.

Philippines and Cuba.

The Philippines and Cuba have occupied much attention in the way of debate and the adoption of resolutions of inquiry. The Spooner bill, providing that when all insurrection against the authority of the United States shall be at an end, then all military, civil, and judicial powers shall, otherwise provided by Congress, be carried on under the direction of the President, formed the basis of the Senatorial debate on the Philippines, but was fruitless of action. The only legislation as to Cuba is of a comparatively minor character, relating to Cuban shipping.

Bill to Reach Neely.

The extradition bill, applying to all insular possessions and dependencies, has passed both Houses and doubtless will become a law. It is designed mainly to reach cases like that of Charles F. W. Neely.

Canal and Subsidy Bills.

The Nicaraguan canal bill and the shipping subsidy bill are notable instances of legislation partly advanced during the present session, but not enacted into law. The canal bill has passed the House and has been made the special order in the Senate beginning Dec. 10 next. The shipping bill is on the calendar of each House with favorable recommendation from a majority membership of the Senate and House committees.

Anti-Trust Legislation.

Anti-trust legislation has come prominently into attention in the House at the close of the session, the House having passed a new anti-trust bill and defeated a constitutional amendment.

Cable to Philippines.

The Senate has passed a bill for a cable to the Philippines and beyond, to be constructed and maintained under government control, but no action has been taken on it in the House.

Restriction of Oleomargarine.

The restriction of oleomargarine has been productive of considerable agitation, mainly in committees, and a radical restrictive bill has been reported to the House.

The general pension laws have been materially changed by the present Congress, largely as a result of the efforts of the Grand Army of the Republic, which secured the passage of a bill amending the law of June 27, 1890, so as to permit the "aggregating" of disabilities, and changing the provision as to widows so that a widow may receive pension when she is "without means of support other than her daily labor and has an actual net income not exceeding $250," etc.

"Free Homes" Act.

The "free homes" act has at last become law. It provides for the patenting of homesteads on the public lands acquired from the Indians on the payment of the usual fees and no other or further charges. This opens to free homestead entry many millions of acres of public lands in the West, heretofore sold at stated figures per acre.

Protection of Birds.

Another measure passed of general interest permits the Secretary of Agriculture to restore game birds, which are becoming extinct, and provides means for the restriction of traffic in dead animals, birds, etc., from State to State, the latter provision being in part designed to limit the destruction of song birds for the sale of their plumage.

Sentiment and Census.

Among other miscellaneous acts of the session are those for the preservation of the historic frigate Constitution and for extending the work of the twelfth census.

Army Promotions; St. Louis Fair.

Considerable general legislation is carried on appropriation bills. These provisions include the amendment to the military academy bill making the Commanding General of the army a Lieutenant General and the Adjutant General of the army a Major General; also the amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the St. Louis exposition. Both of these bills are still pending.

New Ships for Navy.

The naval appropriation bill adds two battleships, three armored cruisers, three protected cruisers, and five submarine boats to the naval strength, and may include special legislation as to armor plate and a government plant. The other appropriation bills in the main carry the usual government supplies.

Alaska Code Bill.

The Alaska code bill, giving a complete civil system of laws to the Territory, has passed both Houses and undoubtedly will become a law.

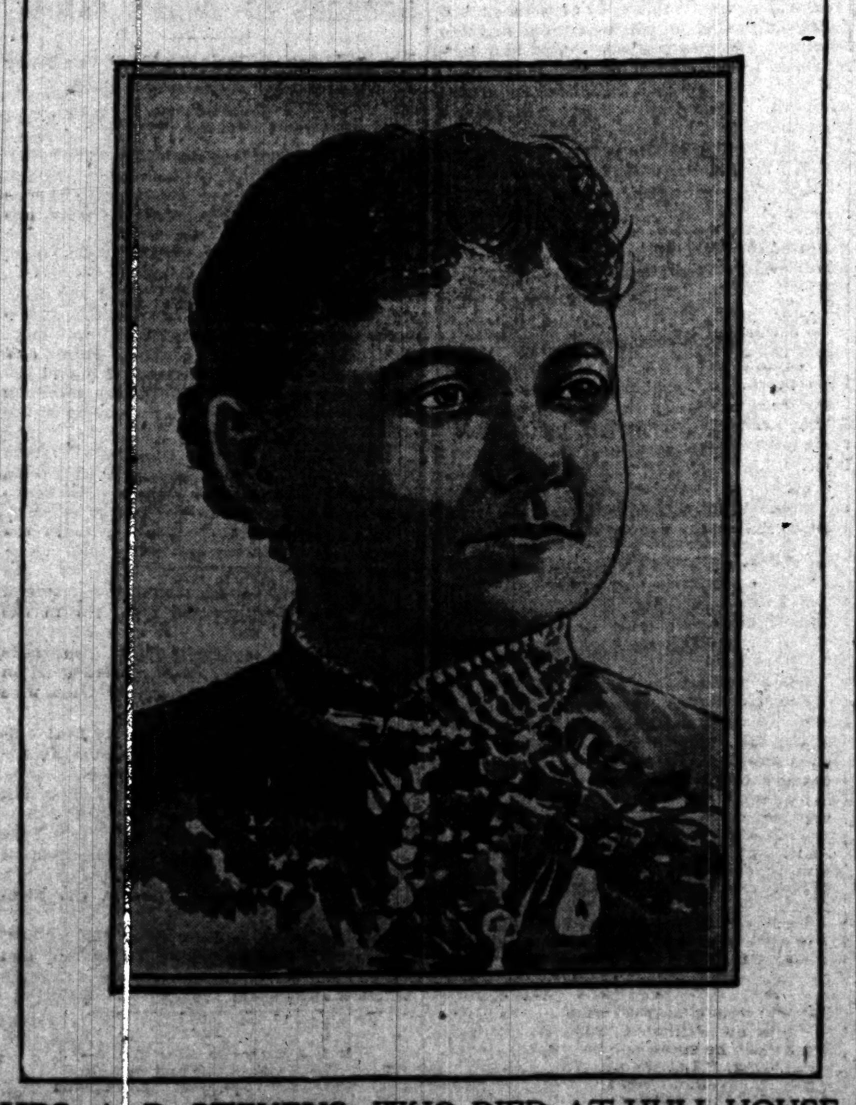
Measures Still Pending.

Other measures which have passed one House or the other, but are still pending, including those for the election of Senators by the people; authorizing the President to appoint a commission to study commercial conditions in China and Japan; for increasing the efficiency of the army by making service in the staff corps temporary; extending the eight-hour law; increasing the annual allowance to the militia of the country from $400,000 to $1,000,000.

EXTRADITION FOR C. F. W. NEELY.

Governor Roosevelt Signs the Papers for the Return of the Accused to Havana.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 3.—[Special.]—Governor Roosevelt last night signed the extradition papers in the Neely case, and this morning they left for Washington upon the first train out of Oyster Bay.



MRS. A. P. STEVENS, WHO DIED AT HULL HOUSE.

MRS. A. P. STEVENS DEAD.

SOCIOLOGIST PASSES AWAY SUDDENLY AT HULL HOUSE.

Had Been Announced to Read a Paper at Meeting of Federation of Women's Clubs in Milwaukee Next Thursday and Intended Soon to Go to Paris—Formerly Assistant Factory Inspector, and First Probation Officer of Juvenile Court.

Mrs. Alzina Parsons Stevens, one of the best known women sociologists in Chicago, died suddenly yesterday at Hull House, where she had lived for the last three years. Mrs. Stevens had been announced to read a paper before the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Milwaukee next Thursday on "How Industrial Conditions Are Undermining the Race," and expected to start soon for Paris to join Miss Addams as chairman of a section of the Educational committee at the Paris exposition.

Mrs. Stevens had a close relation to public affairs of the city. She was appointed Assistant Factory Inspector by Governor Altgeld in 1893, and after leaving that office was instrumental, with others, in having the Juvenile Court established, and was made its first probation officer.

The funeral will be held at Hull House at 2 p. m. tomorrow. William Salter, lecturer before the Chicago Ethical society, will conduct the services. In accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Stevens her remains will be cremated at Graceland.

Sketch of Her Life.

Mrs. Stevens was born in Parsonfield, Me., on May 27, 1849. Her grandfather was Colonel Thomas Parsons, who commanded a Massachusetts regiment in the Continental army during the revolutionary war. Her father was Enoch Persons, a soldier in the war of 1812, while her two brothers served in the war of the rebellion in the Seventh New Hampshire Infantry. The youngest of a large family of children, she began to work in a cotton mill at 12 years of age, sustaining during the first year of her work an injury to her right hand which served as a perpetual stimulus in her later endeavors to prevent the employment of children in factories and workshops and to obtain safeguards for dangerous machines for all employés.

At 18 years of age she had learned the printer's trade, at which she continued until she passed into other departments of newspaper work. She was compositor, proofreader, correspondent, and editor, serving in the latter capacity for several years on the staff of the Toledo Bee.

Having learned her trade in Chicago, she organized here in 1877 Workingwomen's union No. 1, and was its first President. Removing to Toledo, she soon became one of the leading spirits of the Knights of Labor, helping to organize a woman's society called the Joan of Arc Assembly of Knights of Labor and serving as its first Master Workman and delegate to the District Assembly. In 1890 she was elected District Master Workman, becoming the chief officer of a district of twenty-two local assemblies of Knights.

At the close of a six years' editorial career on the Toledo Bee Mrs. Stevens returned to Chicago in 1891, continuing in journalistic work. Governor Altgeld in 1893, under the law that year creating a new department of inspection of factories and workshops, made her assistant factory inspector.

Hunts Out Smallpox Cases.

During the smallpox epidemic of 1894 Mrs. Stevens worked day and night searching out hidden cases in tenement houses. The special report on "Smallpox in the Tenements and Sweatshops of Chicago," pulished by the department in 1894, was largely her work.

On being removed from the position of Assistant Factory Inspector by Governor Tanner in August, 1897, Mrs. Stevens devoted herself to work for the boys who pass through the police courts of Chicago. During the session of 1899 she went repeatedly to Springfield in the interest of the bill drafted by Judge Harvey B. Hurd providing for the establishment of a separate court for juvenile offenders and dependent children. The bill was passed and took effect on July 1.

Works for Truant School.

Mrs. Stevens worked for the permissive law enacted by the Legislature of 1899, authorizing the Board of Education of Chicago to issue bonds for the erection of a truant school, and hoped that the building might be begun during the present year.

Since 1892 Mrs. Stevens' affiliations have been with the American Federation of Labor. At the time of her death she was Secretary of the Council of Women's Trade Unions of Chicago and of the Dorcas Federal Labor union, chairman of the Educational committee of the Cook County league, and an active worker in the Every Day club, the Hull House Women's club, and the Social Economics and Municipal Science clubs.

In November, 1898, on her way to the Maxwell Street Police Station, Mrs. Stevens fell on one of the defective sidewalks in the Nineteenth Ward and broke the cap of her left knee. It is thought the disease which ultimately caused her death was due to the shock sustained at that time.

STREETER STILL IS LOCKED UP.

Head of the "District of Lake Michigan" Fails to Find a Bondsman.

Captain George W. Streeter, the head of the "District of Lake Michigan," who is under arrest at the East Chicago Avenue Police Station, was not released yesterday as he anticipated. He was visited in his cell by many of his friends, but found none to go on his bond. Justice Kersten had been told the Captain would have bondsmen at the station, and he was there to issue the papers. Although the justice remained there nearly all day his services were not needed by Streeter.

Although Captain Streeter had slept on a hard board all Saturday night, he was up early and he said he never felt any better in his life. At 8 o'clock he ordered a big breakfast from a restaurant, and as soon as he had finished eating he read all of the morning papers.

At 10 o'clock his wife arrived at the station and talked with him for an hour. Later holders of lots in the "district" arrived and conversed with the Captain.

Two attorneys whose names Streeter refused to reveal, called at the station in the morning and were with the prisoner for two hours. Captain Streeter was smiling when the lawyers took their leave, and he remarked to a friend: "I guess I won't have any trouble in getting out of this scrape."

HUNT IN VAIN FOR FREDERICKS.

Police Think Missing Clerk of Hotel Helene Is in Chicago, but Take Precautions.

Despite the redoubled efforts of the police under Inspector Hunt, little, if any, progress was made yesterday in the finding of Henry Fredericks, the missing night watchman of the Hotel Helene, which was destroyed by fire May 16, and who was held to the grand jury by the Coroner's jury on Saturday. The verdict caused a sensation in Hyde Park. It is thought Fredericks is still in Chicago, but every precaution has been taken to secure his arrest if he appears in other cities.

DIES WHILE WIFE BUYS HAT.

Fred Booth Accompanies Her to a Millinery Store and Passes Away of Heart Disease.

Fred Booth, a Panhandle switchman, died yesterday in the ambulance from the West Chicago Avenue Police Station as he was being moved to his residence, 344 West Erie street. Booth was 29 years old. He accompanied his wife to Willner Brothers' store, 387 Milwaukee avenue, to purchase a hat. He became suddenly ill and fell to the floor. A physician was called who gave it as his opinion that Booth had died from heart failure.

COMMERCIAL CLUB OFF TODAY.

Twenty-five Members Start on Pilgrimage to Boston—Program of Entertainment.

Twenty-five members of the Chicago Commercial club will leave on a special train over the Lake Shore road this afternoon for Boston, where, with members of the Commercial clubs of St. Louis and Cincinnati, they will be the guests of the Commercial club of Boston. It is the third-annual pilgrimage of the Chicago Commercial club, initiated with the purpose of an interchange of ideas between the Eastern and Western organizations.

The party will leave at 2 o'clock in three special cars and is scheduled to arrive in Boston at 4:45 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. In the party will be President W. J. Chalmers, George E. Adams, W. T. Baker, A. C. Bartlett, J. Harley Bradley, E. B. Butler, Eugene Cary, John M. Clark, A. J. Earling, James H. Eckels, B. A. Eckhart, W. A. Fuller, John J. Glessner, Christoph Hotz, J. L. Houghteling, Secretary John J. Janes, Rollin A. Keyes, T. J. Lefens, H. J. Macfarland, F. B. Peabody, John A. Spoor, and A. A. Sprague. Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, who is a member of the club, will join the party in Boston.

The Boston club has provided an elaborate program for the entertainment of the visitors. On Wednesday morning they will be given a coach ride and see the historic sights of Lexington and Concord. They will be entertained at lunch at Concord, and will reach Boston in time to attend a theater party in their honor. Thursday they will be given a steamboat ride to the north shore, going as far as Manchester-by-the-Sea. Here they will disembark and proceed by coaches through Beverly Farms, Pride Crossing, and other resorts to Boston. In the evening they will be the guests of the Boston club at a banquet given at the Algonquin club.

The party will leave Boston on its return on June 8, taking a special train to North Woodstock, where they will be the guests of John J. Glessner. The return trip will be through Franconia to the country home of Mr. Glessner. Thence the party will proceed to Littleton, where the special train will be in waiting to convey the party back to Chicago, reaching here on Sunday morning.

Say Gotsch Wins in Harlem Board.

Friends of Trustee Charles J. Gotsch of the Village Board of Harlem say the test vote taken on the question of his expulsion from the Board of Trustees is a victory for him. Trustees August Thode and J. Gold were the only members of the board who voted yes on the informal ballot, the vote standing 4 to 2. Formal action will be taken by the board next Saturday.

S. C. Wolfe
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On our surplus stock of
Men's Finest Suits
we make the greatest reductions ever known at this season of the year—the backward season and existing conditions in Chicago to-day necessitate such a move—besides we never carry over any stock. In this sale you get the finest suits—such makes as Hackett, Carhart & Co., Alfred Benjamin & Co., and others known as America's best producers. It will pay you to investigate.

Class A
Gives you your choice of 1,000 Men's Finest Suits made by the best manufacturers and heretofore sold for $18, $20 and $22—pick 'em out to-day for
$14.75

Class B
......Means your choice of 1,200 Men's Fine Suits, that have previously sold for $12.50 to $15—in this mammoth value-giving sale you pick 'em out to-day for
$9.75

Come To-day

Class C
Gives you your choice of 800 Men's Business Suits, splendid values that previously sold for $7.50 to $10—pick 'em out to-day for
$5.00

Equal Reductions are in force in the Boys' Department.

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Station, Wells & Kinzie-sts. Ticket Office, 193 Clark-st. Tel., Central 721.
THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.
Chair, Parlor, Buffet Parlor and Dining Cars and Sleepers.
3.00 AM FAST MAIL. Fox River points, Ashland, Escanaba, Marquette, Copper Country.
3.00 AM FAST MAIL. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota and South Dakota. Coaches only.
9.00 AM BADGER STATE EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
9.00 AM GREEN BAY EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay.
10.00 AM COLORADO SPECIAL. One night to Denver. Daylight Omaha, Rock Island, Davenport, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines and Iowa.
11.30 AM WISCONSIN MAIL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Green Lake.
3.00 PM WISCONSIN SPECIAL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.
5.00 PM ASHLAND LIMITED. Fox River points, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.
5.30 PM IOWA AND DAKOTA EXPRESS. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Iowa, South Dakota.
6.30 PM NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED. Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
6.30 PM OVERLAND LIMITED. California in Three Days. All points on Union Pacific, Salt Lake City, Omaha, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
8.00 PM PENINSULA EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, Copper Country.
10.00 PM DULUTH AND ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
10.15 PM NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, La Crosse, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
10.30 PM PACIFIC EXPRESS. Davenport, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland.
10.30 PM IRON RANGE EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, Hurley.
MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS. 3.00 a. m., 7.00 a. m., 9.00 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 8.00 p. m., 10.30 p. m.

One of the surprises that people who are "first comers" here experience is the *variety* of everything shown.
Here—for example—on the first floor, is a solid phalanx, 50 strong, of China Cabinets, ranging in price from $19.00 to $150.00.
Is your china homeless?
Wedding gifts of Furniture—ever welcome.
H. E. Scholle & Co.,
222 Wabash, bet. Adams and Jackson.

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BLATZ
THE STAR MILWAUKEE
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Each brand, in its respective class, is substantial evidence of the superiority of the "BLATZ" brews.
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ALL DRUGGISTS.
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will contribute more to it than tons of ice and a gross of fans.
5 gallons for 25 cents.
Write for list of premiums offered free for labels.
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Best Dining Car Service.
Only Depot on the Elevated Loop.

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Never surpassed, seldom equaled.
$3.00 and $4.00.
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NATIONAL FORUM IS ORGANIZED.

Civic Federation Established Embracing Entire Country and All Classes.

ADVISORY COUNCIL NAMED

Committee with Franklin H. Head as Chairman Selects Its 500 Members.

MANY PRAISE THE VENTURE.

As the result of a movement begun shortly after the trust conference held last fall under the auspices of the Civic federation of Chicago, the National civic federation has been organized to take up and discuss at conferences to be held in various cities matters of interest to the entire country. The first step taken was toward the formation of an advisory council, a national body of 500 members, and this work has just been completed.

In former years the Civic federation in Chicago has called together four national conferences, at which the topics of industrial arbitration, municipal reforms, foreign policies, and combinations and trusts, successively, were considered. These conferences all attracted wide attention, particularly the one held in Chicago last fall to consider combinations and trusts, but after that meeting ended the feeling was general among members that in the future it would be better to handle such gatherings through a national rather than a local organization. It was then that the organization of the advisory council was decided on.

A committee, of which Franklin H. Head was chairman, was named to do the work of organizing the National Civic federation, and as a result of its efforts the advisory council now embraces a membership of 500 men in all parts of the United States, and including representatives in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines.

Among the members of the national body are leading manufacturers, agriculturists, bankers, preachers, educators, editors, labor leaders, lawyers, railroad men, the Presidents of many great universities and professors of political science and economics, Bishops and eminent churchmen, and the chief officers of nearly all important national labor organizations. These represent practically every branch of trade and industry, every sect in religion, every party in politics.

Object Stated in Prospectus.

The prospectus of the organization states its object to be:

"To provide for study and discussion of questions of national import affecting either the foreign or domestic policy of the United States, to aid in the crystallization of the most enlightened public sentiment of the country in respect thereto, and, when desirable, to promote necessary legislation in accordance therewith."

The plan provides for an executive committee of thirty, an advisory council of 500, and a large membership throughout the country, composed of representative, practical men of affairs, irrespective of party or creed.

The bylaws provide for standing committees on the following subjects:

Foreign Relations,
Insular Affairs,
Banking and Currency,
Industrial Combinations,
Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
Consular and Diplomatic Service,
Labor,
Municipal Government,
Taxation,
Civil Service,
Indian Affairs,
The Negro Question.

Franklin H. Head Tells of Plans.

Franklin H. Head, chairman of the Committee on Organization, in announcing the advisory council said:

"The manufacturers have their national organization and meet annually to discuss the questions that affect their special interests; the agriculturists have their national grange meetings and farmers' congresses to discuss their interests; the great labor bodies of the country have their annual meetings devoted to their special questions; also the National Bankers' association, American Bar association, American Economic and Social Science associations, the great church bodies, mercantile, trade, and traffic associations, and many other strictly class organizations meet annually or oftener to discuss their various interests.

"The object of the National Civic federation, in addition to creating departments to study national problems, will be to provide a national forum by means of which representatives of all these great divisions of society may come together and discuss the problems in which all have a common interest. There are many such today, outside of political questions, in the solution of which such a body may assist in an educational way.

Will Be Non-Partisan.

"The meetings will be held annually, or as often as conditions suggest, and in different localities. The organization will be absolutely non-partisan. That there is a field for such an organization is evidenced by the 500 acceptances received on the advisory council and the hearty indorsement of the plan contained therein.

"The date of the first meeting and the subjects for discussion will be decided by the Executive committee and announced later."

Many Approve the Plan.

In accepting membership in the advisory council many persons wrote letters containing expressions of approval of the plan for a national organization. Some of these expressions regarding the value of such an organization are as follows:

Charles Dudley Warner, President American Social Science association—I congratulate the Civic federation upon the broad scope of the plan laid down. I am glad to assist in any plan that shall bring sensible people together for consultation on public affairs. Their deliberations must have considerable influence—except, of course, upon nominating conventions.

Richard T. Ely, President American Economic association—If the National Civic federation will pursue the broad and catholic policy in all its discussions as it did in the matter of the trust conference it will be of great value to the country.

Charles F. Manderson, President National Bar association—I believe the contemplated organization will work for great good to the best interests of the nation.

Favors Conference This Summer.

J. W. Jenks, political economist, Cornell University—I am much impressed with the great benefit that such an organization can be in educating the people in matters of the higher politics. The organization should not take part in behalf of any political party in the settlement of any of our public questions, but it should be made use of as an educational force in an entirely non-partisan way by all people who are interested in good government. For example, it seems to me entirely possible, judging from the experience of the trust conference at Chicago, to hold a meeting during the coming summer, which will be of great service to voters. Capable and conservative speakers on both sides might present the question of the government of our dependencies, or, indeed, of the advisability of retaining those dependencies; others might well discuss again the question of our money system, and of our system of raising revenue; and still other questions which might come up during the campaign. In such a conference, of course, every effort should be made to exclude every suspicion that an advantage was being given to one party over the other; but if such a meeting could be held, at which the same spirit should be prevalent that was felt in the Chicago conference, in my judgment it would be of untold benefit to the voters throughout the country.

Samuel Gompers, President of American Federation of Labor—I am heartily in sympathy with the plan and scope of the proposed National Civic federation. I have participated in three of the conferences held under the auspices of the Chicago body, and I am sure much practical good was accomplished in each. The great problems before this country today call for the fullest and freest discussion on forums as far removed from political bias as possible.

Albert D. Shaw, Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.—The object of the National Civic federation is one worthy of the most profound study of every lover of his country.

Robert S. Taylor, Fort Wayne, Ind.—I sympathize heartily with the purposes of the National Civic federation and entertain no doubt whatever of its great usefulness. One of the most encouraging signs of the times, which may be set off against the discouraging inefficiency of political party organization, is the spontaneous development of voluntary organizations in many fields of effort for the accomplishment of public purposes.

P. J. McGuire, General Secretary and Treasurer United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—I am in most hearty accord with the work and mission of the National Civic federation.

P. H. Morrissey, Grand Master, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—I take pleasure in accepting this appointment in behalf of our organization. A full and free discussion of the public questions of the day by a body of citizens representing so many of the leading classes of society cannot but be of great value to the country at large.

John B. Lennon, General Secretary Journeymen Tailors' Union of America—I believe the work of the National Civic federation must redound to the benefit of humanity.

J. Sterling Morton, ex-Secretary of Agriculture—I hope the National Civic federation may prove of great value to the cause of good government in the United States.

Cyrus G. Luce, ex-Governor of Michigan—I am glad to see this movement started on such broad lines. The trust conference demonstrated clearly the value of broad catholic conferences. Other public questions can be discussed in the same manner.

S. H. Ellis, Master Ohio State Grange—I certainly see a wide open door for great usefulness in such an organization as the National Civic federation.

Says It Should Do Much Good.

Henry R. Wolcott, Denver, Colo.—There is an enormous field in which an organization of the character of the National Civic federation can do a great deal of work and ought in time to accomplish a great deal of good.

William T. Dixon, President National Exchange Bank, Baltimore—There is much important work in the future which can be taken up by the federation with advantage to the best interests of the country.

William Klein, President Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America—I consider it my duty to assist in making the National Civic federation a success. It can do lots of good.

J. H. Bowman, President International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union—I am entirely in sympathy with the objects of the organization, and stand ready and willing to do all I can to further the good work.

Dudley C. Wooton, ex-member of Legislature, Texas—I am pleased with the idea and scope of the new organization. There is a great field for effort along the educational lines mapped out. It seems to me that a practical and pertinent subject for discussion at this time would be the general topic of taxation, domestic and international, including the tariff, properly so-called, and the movement towards tax reform that is being agitated in most of the States. The subject of municipal ownership and control of public utilities, the broad question of "imperialism" as it now presents itself under the conditions rapidly maturing from our national and international policies—all these furnish abundant food for discussion.

Archbishop Ireland—It is a great work and I will be glad to help in every way possible.

Bishop Fowler—I will be glad to do all I can to aid the cause.

Rabbi Charles Fleischer, Boston—I am heartily in sympathy with the proposed work, and will be glad to do my share.

William Hayes Ward, editor New York Independent—The plan is comprehensive and admirable.

Glad to Be Its Sponsor.

Woodrow Wilson, Princeton University—I am favorably impressed with the plans of the National Civic federation, and shall be glad to regard myself as one of its sponsors.

The Rev. S. J. McPherson, Lawrenceville, N. J., School—I am in sympathy with the National Civic federation proposition for the discussion of questions affecting the policy of our government, and especially to aid in the crystallization of enlightened public opinion in the promotion of desirable legislation.

Joseph French Johnson, University of Pennsylvania—I am in hearty sympathy with the plan and scope of the National Civic federation. Such an organization should result in a lifting of the average intelligence with regard to many important public questions.

W. W. Baldwin Jr., President Long Island railroad company—I think the idea excellent, that it will meet with approval, and can be made of great power and influence.

Charles Platt, President Insurance Company of North America—The object of the federation is certainly an important one, and should commend itself to all good citizens.

Osborne Howes, Boston Board of Fire Underwriters—It seems to me that the careful, united judgment of the members of the National Civic federation cannot fail to exercise material influence upon the public affairs of this country. There has rarely been a time when judicious influence of this kind was more needed.

A. J. Earling, President Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad—The objects of the National Civic federation are certainly such as meet with my approval.

HEAVY TRAFFIC ON NEW "L."

Northwestern Overhead Line Carries 80,000 Passengers and Sunday Patronage of Surface Cars Declines.

Eighty thousand passengers were carried on the Northwestern "L" yesterday between 6 o'clock in the morning and midnight, said the officials of the road. It was estimated roughly at 5 o'clock that more than 70,000 passengers had been carried. This exceeded Saturday's traffic by 30,000, the total from Friday noon to Saturday midnight having been 55,000.

The company had made every preparation to handle a large crowd. It took a one-minute service to carry the people in the rush hours, each train consisting of four cars. The heavy traffic on the "L" reduced the Sunday patronage of the North Side surface lines noticeably.

Open cars were in use on the surface roads, affording no protection against the chill winds save canvas curtains.

MR. AND MRS. C. E. YOUNG, WHO ELOPED TWICE.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Young, who surprised their friends on Saturday by a post-nuptial elopement from Evanston to Chicago, will make their home in this city, where Mr. Young is employed. Mrs. Young, who was Miss Grace Miller of Park Ridge and a student in the School of Oratory at Northwestern University, eloped the first time on March 19, when she and Mr. Young crossed the lake to St. Joseph, Mich., and were there married. They kept their secret until Saturday.

MONTAGU WHITE ON WAR

HE SAYS THE BOERS WILL KEEP UP THE FIGHT.

Transvaal Representative Declares the Independence of the Two South African Republics Will Be Preserved by the English People Themselves, Who Are Changing in Sentiment—Is in Chicago in Connection with the Visit of the Envoys.

Montugu White, who was the Transvaal Consul-General in London prior to the war, is at the Auditorium Annex. He is here in connection with the approaching visit of the Boer envoys. Mr. White is still firm in his belief that the war is far from ended, and still believes that the Transvaal and Orange Free State will retain their independence. The independence, he says, will be preserved by the English people.

The Boer envoys spent Sunday at Niagara Falls, leaving there last night for Cleveland, where they will arrive this morning. They will hold a meeting in Cleveland and leave there early tomorrow morning, arriving in Chicago tomorrow afternoon.

"I do not look for any extended defense of Pretoria," said Mr. White. "It looks as though the Boers were preparing to make their fight in the mountains, and if that is so they are likely to keep fighting for a year. They certainly are not going to surrender their independence until they have exhausted every means of defense.

"There is now a strong, and, what is more, a growing, sentiment in England which favors the independence of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The madness of the war fever will wear off before long, and when the people of England come to view things in the light of sober reason I look for a revulsion of sentiment, which ultimately will demand the independence of the two countries.

"At present England seems bound on annexation, but if it pursues this course it will only be storing up trouble for itself in the future, for the Dutch will resist—quietly, perhaps, but none the less persistently.

"England seemingly may triumph now, but the independence of the republic surely will come, for the burghers never will be satisfied with less, and in this they will be supported by the public sentiment of other parts of south Africa, as shown by the recent expression on this question by the Parliament of Cape Colony.

Saw the Passing of Kruger.

"If England only had waited for natural laws to assert themselves there would have been no occasion for war. President Kruger is the representative of the conservative element, and there has been a constantly growing progressive sentiment in the Volksraad, which more than once has aroused the indignation of President Kruger. In all probability he would not have remained in power for more than two years, owing to his advanced age, and I think matters would have shaped themselves after his retirement so as to have made probable a peaceable settlement of the questions at issue between the Transvaal and England."

As to the probable duration of the war Mr. White declined to make any predictions, saying he had no other information than that received through the newspapers. Regarding the visit of the envoys to this country, he said little, being an unofficial representative of his country.

"I don't think there is anything in the statement that the Boer envoys were induced to visit this country largely through the inducements held out to them by Democratic leaders. As to any political talk, I know nothing, as I was ill while the envoys were in Washington. We still are of the opinion that much can be accomplished, even at this late day, in the way of fixing the terms of settlement if the public sentiment in this country can be given expression through the great political parties. Mr. Smalley, the correspondent of the London Times, has stated that the Republican National convention probably would pass a lukewarm pro-Boer resolution for the purpose of pacifying a discontented element in its party, but that it would mean nothing. The Democratic convention, it is said, will pass strong pro-Boer resolutions, apparently strong, but of compromising character, in fact. There can be no doubt, of course, that there are many Republicans whose sympathies are with the Boers, but the present administration has not given any evidence of such a sentiment."

"This country could not intervene forcibly. There is no occasion for that, but it had and still has the power of materially helping us.

"The war could have been averted if the United States had assumed the position it should in the beginning. I am persuaded the European powers were ready to unitedly protest against England's course but for the feeling that the United States was likely to side with the latter country. They were waiting for this country to register its protest against the unjustifiable course of England, and had this been done there would have been brought to bear on England a pressure that country would not have dared to disregard."

BOER ENVOYS IN CLEVELAND.

Citizens Turn Out with Band and Parade at Near Midnight to Welcome Kruger's Delegates.

Cleveland, O., June 3.—The Boer envoys arrived here at 11 o'clock tonight from Buffalo. They were met at the train by a big Reception committee and delegation of citizens and escorted to the hotel. A procession consisting of citizens on foot and in carriages and headed by a band passed through the principal down-town streets. Tomorrow evening the envoys will address a mass-meeting at the Grays' Armory.

His Intention.

Mr. Dukane—"William Jennings Bryan is not to travel and make speeches this summer."

Mr. Gaswell—"Perhaps he will remain at home to prepare a book on 'The Second Battle,' from the standpoint of the killed and wounded.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS

Via Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad

On June 5 and 19 the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad will place on sale round trip excursions tickets to points in Arkansas, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas at one fare, plus $2, for the round trip. Tickets limited for return twenty-one days from date of sale.

Remember that we now have in service a new wide vestibuled train between Chicago and Waco and Fort Worth, Tex., leaving Chicago daily at 1:50 p. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and free reclining chair cars. For further particulars call at city ticket office, 103 Clark street. Telephone Central 540.

PARIS SHOW A "FRAUD."

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT CONDEMNS THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.

Uncle of New York's Governor Returns from Abroad to Take Up the Duty of Warning Americans That the World's Fair Is a Mass of "Fakes," for Which the Visitor Must Pay Liberally — Declares United States Building Unsafe.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
New York, June 3.

Robert B. Roosevelt Says Paris Fair Is a Fraud.

Robert B. Roosevelt, the uncle of Governor Roosevelt, fresh from the Paris exposition, arrived home on the Holland line steamship Statendam today. "I am not a cynic, and am usually easily pleased," said Mr. Roosevelt when seen at his residence, 57 Fifth avenue, "but that exposition is the worst fake and fraud that was ever perpetrated on mankind.

"The papers were right when they said recently that the American building at the exposition was unsafe. It is unsafe. I don't care what is said to the contrary, and I want to tell the people of New York that it is. I was there on the opening day, and know of my own personal knowledge that not half the people who wanted to go into it were allowed. The building was not more than half full at any time, and even then it was not safe. If all the people who were turned back had got in at once the building, in my opinion, would have fallen.

"I do not blame Commissioner Peck. I don't know who is responsible for the building being weak.

"Unless you have been to the exposition you can't understand how Americans are being robbed in Paris this summer. Really, it is the duty of some one to warn Americans to keep away from the exposition, and I am going to take up that duty.

"In the first place, it is worse than a Bowery—not as interesting as the most uninteresting show on the Bowery. Everything about it is a fake. I have read lots in the papers about the wonderful spyglass that showed the moon. I went to see this spyglass, and found it pointed to a magic lantern. I detected the fake at once, but I went on just as did all others, and paid another franc to see the next fake.

"Before I went to the exposition I calculated that a person could see the whole show for 360 francs. I discovered before I left that it cost just 1,500 francs to see every fake.

"The art galleries are worth seeing, and the American exhibits are as good as any. In fact, I can say from an unprejudiced viewpoint that they are even better than those from any other country except France, and they are as good as those from France. Art critics to whom I talked say that America is improving in art while France is deteriorating."

McSweeney on Problems of Immigration.

In discussing the stream of immigration to New York United States Immigration Commissioner Edward S. McSweeney says: "Because the United States presents greater opportunities just now than any other country in the world to those who are ambitious of bettering their condition we are confronted with the problem of what to do with and how to care for the immense number of aliens who are coming to New York from all parts of the world. And it will be a dark day indeed in our nation's history when the inflow of immigration will decrease of its own volition, because it will mean that, as a country, we no longer stand higher and present superior advantages to every other country.

"During the month just ended 56,500 alien immigrants have been landed at the port of New York, as against 42,000 for the same month last year—a larger monthly number than in any year since 1893. A single day in May brought over 7,000 immigrants. For the eleven months of the fiscal year we have received 303,887 aliens at this port.

"A study of the immigration record since 1820 shows that the number of alien arrivals is an infallible industrial barometer. The banner year of immigration was 1882, when 800,000 aliens came hither. Of these over 80 per cent were from the British empire, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries—Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. Less than 20 per cent were from Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and all other countries.

"The immigration of the year 1900 is exactly reversed. The countries of northern Europe now send about 25 per cent, while southern and eastern Europe send 75 out of every 100 newcomers. From Italy during the present fiscal year we will receive 100,000 souls, of whom six-sevenths are from southern Italy, and from Austria-Hungary almost as many more.

"We know that the alien German, Swedish, and Irish immigrants of the '60s and '70s came to the United States because they thought it was a better country than the land in which they lived. That they have improved themselves and the land to which they came is obvious. Having accepted all the burdens of citizenship in peace and war, they are entitled to its rewards.

"There is, however, a fear that some of the immigration which is coming to the United States now is not the result of a spontaneous desire on the part of the alien, but of the speculative enterprises of others who desire to traffic in the labor of immigrants and profit from the price of their passage. Forced, speculative immigration cannot be of any advantage to the country."

Sugar Workers to Be Taken Back Today.

As a result of the agreement between the various sugar interests between 500 and 600 sugar workers will be taken back to work tomorrow in the big Mollenhauer refinery in Brooklyn. Frederick D. Mollenhauer, one of the directors of the new National Sugar Refining company of New Jersey, said tonight that his refinery, which had been shut down completely for six months, would be run tomorrow at its full capacity, but the Doscher refinery in Long Island City, which the men feared would shut down, will continue running, and the number of men employed will be increased.

Vanderbilt's Search for His Lost Yacht.

William K. Vanderbilt Jr. was in Philadelphia yesterday searching for his steam yacht Leading Wind, which he claims was illegally taken from him at Newport. United States Deputy Marshal Myers, armed with a writ issued from the United States District Court, was aiding in the search.

Mr. Vanderbilt says that some time ago he sold the schooner yacht Carmita to Robert L. Forrest and J. G. N. Whitaker of Philadelphia for $4,000, and that in the bill of sale the word "launch" was put in by mistake. The agents of Forrest and Whitaker, he says, against his orders took the Leading Wind as part of the purchase from John Bliven of Newport, who had charge of the vessels.

It has been discovered that the yacht has been chartered to unknown persons, and the attempt to obtain possession may prove by no means an easy task.

Tries to Kill His Enemy in Police Court.

Maddened by his first sight of the man who had brutally ill-treated his little daughter, Peter Smith tried to kill Joseph Jacobs in the Coney Island police court today. Jacobs, a candymaker, pale, trembling, stood before Magistrate Voorhees charged with abduction. Nellie Smith, a girl of only 12 years, sobbing, weeping, had told her father her piteous story of how Jacobs had forcibly kept her with him for days.

With an oath and a cry, "I'll kill you!" Smith sprang at Jacobs, throttled him, bore him to the floor, and with a knee on his breast shook him—tried to choke him to death.

Court Officers Williams and Lennon and Detectives Busby and Shea seized Smith, whose fury lent him strength. When the four men dragged him from Jacobs, whose face was blue, who was gasping, Smith fiercely struggled with him.

He threw Williams from him with such force that he sprained the officer's arm.

Shouting, "Let me go. I'll kill him! He stole my Nellie!" Smith wrenched himself from the other policemen.

Again Smith threw himself on Jacobs, who was already too much hurt and too scared to offer resistance. The four policemen seized Smith, whose anger was unabated, and this time they overpowered him.

"You have been guilty of gross contempt of court," said the magistrate, "but considering the aggravated circumstances I will not punish you."

Jacobs seemed relieved when he was taken to a cell. He was put under $2,500 bail.

Roosevelt to Consider Van Wyck's Case Today.

Governor Roosevelt announced today that he would confer tomorrow with Attorney General Davies concerning the citizens' petition praying for the removal of Mayor Van Wyck from office because of his holding stock in the American Ice company, of which the city is the largest patron. In addition to the affidavits which form the basis for the impeachment and proposed removal of the Mayor, the Governor will receive a list of the stockholders of the American Ice company, which will include the names of six Justices of the Supreme Court—Justices George C. Barrett, George L. Ingraham, James Fitzgerald, and Henry A. Gildersleeve of New York, and Edgar L. Fursman of Troy and Chester B. McLaughlin of Port Henry. In case of the removal of Mayor Van Wyck President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council would become Mayor. He held one share of Consolidated Ice stock but sold it some time ago, he says.

Negro Orator Talks of Revolution.

"It took tons of blood to put the fifteenth amendment into the constitution, and it will take tons to put it out. You want to organize and keep your powder dry, and be ready to demand an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, for there is coming a great crisis for the negro in this country." Thus spoke T. Thomas Fortune at a mass-meeting of negroes held in Brooklyn today to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of John Brown.

Mr. Fortune bitterly arraigned the South, and declared that the negro problem would never be solved without a revolution.

"There were 200,000 negroes with Grant's army when Lee surrendered," he said, "and when the great crisis comes in this country, as it will come, there will be 2,000,000 fighting negroes who will be anxious to get at the throats of the white men of the South."

Big Deal Carried Out by Telephone.

In closing a business deal between New York and St. Paul two men carried on a telephone conversation for one hour on Saturday. The distance from this city to St. Paul is 1,322 miles by rail, and a letter would be nearly two days getting there. Telegraphic correspondence covering the same transactions would have consumed a whole day, the telephone people say, and the delay would have killed the deal. It cost $120, or $2 a minute, to carry on the long distance dialogue. The amount involved was $600,000.

A St. Paul agent was ordering goods to that amount from a firm in lower Broadway. The induction on the wire made it impossible for either parties to the deal to understand the other, but one girl in New York and another in St. Paul were able to understand because they were experienced operators.

Roof Chase of Burglars Ends in Death to One.

The police at an early hour this morning chased four housebreakers over the rooftops in the One Hundred and Third street East Side tenement district, with the result that one of the fugitives is dead, one is suffering from concussion of the brain and internal injuries at Harlem Hospital, another is under arrest, and the fourth made his escape.

The men were discovered after they had broken into a vacant store and were attempting to get into a clothing store. The alarm was given and four policemen chased them up through the tenement hallway and over the roofs. Three of the men attempted to make a descent to the ground by means of a lofty clothes pole standing close to one of the buildings. At least two of them fell from about the third story to the paved areaway below. Alexander Crowe, 21 years old, was killed instantly, and William Dickson was found unconscious.

It is thought that the other man fell on top of these two and was not injured. He made his escape, at any rate.

James Smith, 22 years old, was caught on the roof.

Do you realize that you can own a diamond or a watch? Easy terms. Loftis Bros., 103 State-st.

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

EUROPEAN MAILS — Monday, June 4.—For Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India, Lourenzo Marquez, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, Russia, and Cape Colony, via New York, close daily at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for France, Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close today at 4:30 and 12 p. m., via S. S. St. Paul.

Direct mails for Ireland will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. today, via S. S. Majestic.

WEST INDIES—For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m. and 1 and 6:15 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

For Bahamas, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

For Jamaica, via Boston, final close at 12 p. m. today.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA—For southern Pacific ports, via Colon, final close today at 4:30 p. m.

For Costa Rica, via New Orleans, final close Wednesday at 4:30 p. m.

For British Honduras, Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras, via New Orleans, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

For Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay, final close Thursday at 4:30 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS — For Philippines, China and Japan, via Tacoma, daily at 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close June 9, 12 p. m.

For Hawaii, via San Francisco, daily at 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close June 9, 12 p. m.

For Samoa, New Zealand, Fiji Islands, New Caledonia, and Australia, via San Francisco; final close June 9, 12 p. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

June.

"Then the Heaven tries the earth, if it be in tune, and over it softly her warm ear lays."

Now, that the bob-o-link has announced the arrival of summer, we have prepared our response in a culmination of furniture and furnishings for summer use, unmatched in volume and variety.

This week we devote our entire Wabash Avenue show windows to a display of seasonable furniture.

Among the latest of our inventions, we wish to call attention to "The Tobey Portable Garden Seat," an elegant adornment to a lawn, covered on top and back in semi-tentlike fashion.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

Wabash Avenue and Washington Street.
Established in 1856.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., June 3.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Illinois—Fair Monday, except showers in extreme southern portion, warmer in northeast portion, Tuesday fair, fresh easterly winds.

Indiana—Fair Monday and Tuesday, with rising temperature, fresh easterly winds.

Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, and Wisconsin—Fair Monday and Tuesday, fresh easterly winds.

Minnesota and Iowa—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday, easterly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: June 3, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 24 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.90	70	86	S.E.	.28	Clo'dy
Albany	30.08	64	66	N.E.	.63	Clo'dy
Alpena	30.16	56	64	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Atlanta	29.98	76	80	W.	.01	Clo'dy
Amarillo	29.90	74	78	S.E.	....	Clear
Battleford	29.90	66	68	Calm	.10	Fair
Bismarck	29.84	80	86	E.	.02	Clear
Buffalo	30.12	56	60	S.	....	Clo'dy
Boston	30.08	56	58	N.E.	.38	Rain
Cairo	30.02	72	76	N.	....	Fair
Calgary	29.64	70	70	N.	....	Fair
Charlotte	29.96	70	84	S.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	29.92	64	80	S.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Chicago	30.16	52	54	N.E.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.10	64	68	N.	....	Fair
Cleveland	30.14	56	58	N.	....	Clear
Davenport	30.08	70	70	N.E.	....	Clear
Denver	30.00	62	76	N.E.	.06	Clo'dy
Des Moines	30.06	72	76	S.E.	....	Clear
Detroit	30.14	64	66	N.E.	....	Fair
Dubuque	30.08	70	72	E.	....	Clear
Dodge	29.90	78	82	S.E.	....	Clear
Duluth	30.02	50	54	N.E.	.04	Clo'dy
El Paso	29.76	90	94	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Edmonton	29.68	64	70	S.E.	....	Fair
Galveston	29.84	80	80	N.E.	.24	Rain
Grand Haven	30.12	64	64	N.W.	....	Clear
Green Bay	30.14	64	68	E.	....	Fair
Havre	29.82	80	82	S.W.	....	Fair
Helena	29.86	78	78	W.	....	Clear
Huron	29.86	80	88	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	30.10	64	66	N.E.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	29.88	76	86	S.E.	....	Clear
Kansas City	30.02	76	78	N.E.	....	Clear
Lander	29.94	70	78	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Little Rock	29.94	70	76	N.E.	.12	Rain
Marquette	30.06	66	70	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Memphis	29.98	70	74	E.	.10	Rain
Minnedosa	29.90	74	78	W.	.14	Clear
Montgomery	29.96	80	88	E.	....	Clo'dy
Montreal	30.12	62	68	N.	.02	Clear
Nashville	30.02	68	78	S.	Tr.	Rain
New Orleans	29.94	76	84	S.	.16	Clo'dy
New York City	30.02	62	76	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Norfolk	29.94	76	88	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
North Platte	29.88	76	84	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Oklahoma	29.92	74	84	S.E.	.04	Clear
Omaha	29.96	78	80	E.	....	Clear
Oswego	30.10	58	60	N.E.	....	Clear
Palestine	29.84	80	84	S.W.	....	Fair
Parkersburg	30.10	62	68	N.	....	Fair
Philadelphia	30.02	70	74	N.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.10	62	62	N.	....	Clo'dy
Pueblo	29.92	64	78	N.	.20	Clo'dy
Qu'Appelle	29.86	72	72	N.E.	....	Clear
Rapid City	29.82	72	82	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
St. Louis	30.06	72	74	N.E.	....	Clear
St. Paul	29.98	72	78	S.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	29.80	80	84	N.	....	Fair
Ste. Marie	30.10	64	68	E.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	30.08	70	72	N.E.	....	Clear
Washington	30.04	70	78	N.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	29.88	78	86	W.	.14	Clear

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Bell, Edwin F., 30; 212 South Halsted-st., June 2.
Czezniakowski, Teresa, 10; 737 Holt-st., June 1.
Dobbeistein, Fredericka, 76; 1130 Lincoln-av., June 1.
Debeaulier, Martha H., 34; 1318 Van Buren-st., June 2.
Geisler, Paul, 29; 91 Mohawk-st., June 1.
Holland, Leo C., 19; 1937 Polk-st., June 2.
Knaack, John, 78; 84 Hamburg-st., May 31.
Koch, Carl M., 14; 104 East Randolph-st., June 2.
McFee, Caroline, 70; 4519 Champlain-av., June 2.
Morris, Susanna, 84; 719 Van Buren-st., June 1.
Nordby, George W., 6; 279 N. Ashland-av., June 2.
Schofield, Eliza, 58; 277 Grand-av., June 2.
Pantyn, Wladyslaw, 5; 1066 N. Ward-st., June 2.

DEATHS.

CRANE—June 3, 1900, Eliza Jane Beyea, widow of the late Charles S. Crane. Funeral services at residence, 1482 Washington-blvd., Wednesday, 1:30 p. m. Burial at Rosehill.

DALE—June 2, 1900, at Hamburg, Germany, Elizabeth Holabird Dale, infant daughter of Hervey S. and Elizabeth H. Dale, aged 2 years 2 months and 21 days.

EGGERS—Gustav, beloved husband of Mary Eggers, father of Ida and Elsa Eggers, and brother of John C. Eggers, Friday, June 1, 7 p. m., aged 52. Funeral from late residence, 224 Cortland-st., Monday, June 4, 1 p. m., to Waldheim.

GRAVES—Louise Grummond Graves, daughter of William Colfax and Marie Grummond Graves, on June 2, aged 4 years and 8 months. Services at the house, 1835 Roscoe-st., Monday at 2:30 p. m. Interment at Grand Rapids, Mich.

HIRSHFELD—Sidney Hirshfeld, 9-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hirshfeld. Will be buried today from 1320 Dunning-st. Funeral strictly private. Omit flowers. Rockford papers please copy.

HOFFMAN—Libbie Hoffman, nee Peck, beloved wife of Francis A. Hoffman, Sunday, June 3. Funeral Monday at 2 p. m. at 3332 Wabash-av. Funeral private.

KOCH—Carl M. Koch, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Koch, aged 14 years 2 months. Funeral from 104 E. Randolph-st. Monday, 1 p. m., June 4. Services at St. Michael's Church, 2 p. m., thence by carriages to St. Boniface.

LANGON—Mrs. Edith Davis Langon, June 3, 1900, aged 45 years, to be buried in Cortland, Ill. Funeral Thursday, June 5, at 2:30 p. m.

LILLIS—June 3, 1900, Clara Lillis, infant daughter of Thomas F. and Kate Lillis, nee Hayes, aged 11 months. Funeral from residence, 86 Loomis-st., Tuesday, 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

MENGES—The funeral of Dr. Theodore Menges, secretary of the faculty Northwestern University Dental School, will be held in Unity Church, Dearborn-av. and Walton-pl., this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will lie in state at the church from 12 to 2 o'clock.

MORRIS—Susanna Morris, widow of the late Edward Morris, June 1, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. R. F. Martin, 719 W. Van Buren-st., aged 84 years 4 months. Funeral Monday, June 4, at 2 p. m., from her late residence. Oshkosh, Wis., papers please copy.

STEVENS—Alzina Parsons Stevens, June 3, in her 52d year. Funeral service at Hull House, 335 S. Halsted-st., Tuesday, June 5, at 2 p. m. Interment at Graceland Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

TUNSTALL—At 6715 Paulina-st., June 2, 1900, Mathilda L. Tunstall, wife of H. Tunstall. Funeral Monday, June 4, 11 a. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

WILLIS—William Henry Willis, at St. Joseph, Mich., June 3, of paresis, aged 51 years. Funeral Tuesday, June 5, at 2 p. m.

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Evenings at 8:10 Matinees at 2:15
25c Mats. Wed., Sat., Sun.
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THE DAIRY FARM. Greatest Success Known.
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The only scientifically cooled theater in the city.

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Six Sennetts—Lew Hawkins—Kelly & Violette—Jules Kusel—Ray Burton—Gardner & Hunt—Carey & King—Lazelle & Vernon. Admission to grounds free except on June 10 and Aug. 15.

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In Hall Caine's play THE CHRISTIAN

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Game Called at 3:30.

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MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1900.

A Motto as an Issue. Usually the motto of a society is not reckoned of much importance. With the Architectural League of America the motto is a real issue, and the Construction News says it will be one of the most discussed topics at the league's coming convention in Chicago. The league's motto is "Progress Before Precedent." Such a motto is capable of various constructions, but it is regarded by many of the architects as committing the society to "progress" as represented by innovations that may not be progressive. When adopted it probably meant that there had been a too slavish adherence to the forms of the past, and that improvement should be made when possible without regard to the precedents. This is the view that seems to have been generally accepted. There are some who fear that the motto puts the architects in the position of making light of the work of the masters of the past and pretending that the modern architect is his superior. The general public will not agree with such an idea, which is enough to make Ruskin turn in his grave. There are now too many monstrosities in architecture which are due to a wild desire for independence of the traditions. The more conservative architects wish to leave no opportunity for the league's enemies to say that the organization approves of these. One thing is certain. The league will not change its motto to "precedent before progress."

Sane Persons in Insane Asylums. An investigation of the Indiana insane asylums may follow the suit of Mrs. Alice Stewart of Shelbyville. Mrs. Stewart claims that a commission composed of friends of her husband pronounced her insane, decoyed her to Indianapolis, and had her placed in the asylum, where she remained for five months. Charges such as this are made often by the insane, who are indignant at being placed under restraint. If Mrs. Stewart actually was mistreated the courts will do her justice. The case has attracted attention because there have been others of the kind. The Indiana system for sending persons to insane asylums permits of easy fraud. The complainant files information of alleged insanity with a justice of the peace. This justice invites another justice of the peace and a physician to sit as a board to pass upon the case. They may make their investigation in any way which they choose, and their finding is absolute. The patient is then sent to the hospital, where he or she must be kept a month at least. Great progress has been made during the nineteenth century in the treatment of the insane, and the conditions described in Charles Reade's novels and Cockton's "Valentine Vox" are happily no longer common. But there is room for an advance, especially in Indiana, if the charges made are true. Certainly it ought not to be possible to put a sane person in an asylum merely to get him or her "out of the way."

Bacteria Good and Bad. A change of opinion as to bacteria has arisen among medical men. Hitherto it has been claimed that all bacteria were injurious, but now the opinion is entertained by many that most of them are harmless, although many are decidedly injurious, while a few are perhaps beneficial. The disease-producing bacteria are not universally present as are those that are innocuous. The Philadelphia Medical Journal points out that the harmfulness of foods depends upon the kind of germs, not their number. An experimenter moistened an innocent preparation of milk with sterilized soup, and in twenty-four hours 100,000 colonies of bacteria had been developed, and in forty hours the colonies were innumerable. Ordinary flour and oatmeal were found to be as rich in bacteria, while 10,000,000 are found in each grain of good butter. The bacteria are incapable of development when the food is boiled, but even when this is done thousands of living ones get into it on its way to the mouth. The readiness with which the bacteria are germinated is made the text of a sermon upon the importance of preventing contamination of all foods, and especially of such foods as milk, which is eaten without being sterilized by cooking. The Medical Journal insists upon a careful supervision of milk supplies in the country as well as in cities to ward off typhoid fever. The housekeeper and the sanitarian are able to prevent the ravages of the harmful bacteria because they have a narrow local range and perish when exposed. The injurious bacteria are starved by being deprived of places where they flourish, and the best way to check them and to prevent disease is to keep houses, yards, and streets clean.

Valuable Training for Public Life. One direction in which the "fresh water" colleges of the West excel, as a rule, the larger and more influential institutions of the East is in the training of their students in public speaking. In spite of a popular delusion to the contrary, there never was a time in the history of the country when the man who is able to think on his feet and to express his thoughts eloquently had more or as much influence as he has today. Sensational political developments, which are still fresh in memory, are sufficient proof of this assertion. It is therefore a matter for congratulation that the students of the University of Illinois have recently formed an Oratorical association, the members of which are ambitious to become trained and able public speakers. The student who has given time and study to the consideration of a public question and whose views ought, therefore, to have weight is too often unable to express himself forcibly in a public meeting, which may, on the other hand, be controlled by a mere demagogue who possesses "the gift of gab." In order that their experience in public speaking may not be altogether of a theoretical character the young men of the Illinois Oratorical association are taking advantage of every opportunity for practice before actual audiences outside the limits of the university town. On Memorial day, for instance, the orations in three neighboring cities were delivered by the officers of the association. It will not be denied that in taking up this line of work the students are giving themselves most valuable training for future usefulness in public life.

FRAUDS IN STREET PAVING.

The wretched work done by paving contractors in Chicago is notorious. That fraudulent work is being done at the present moment in all parts of the city is sufficiently shown by the investigations of Alderman Fowler and of The Tribune, as set forth in detail in the last two Sunday issues. The evil appears to be growing worse and the defrauding of taxpayers goes on without interference. The city inspectors paid to protect the public from this sort of robbery are practically useless. Worthless bricks, bad macadam, and improperly laid asphalt are daily being put in place under their eyes. In some cases they have been caught demanding money from contractors for allowing bad materials to pass, but in general the cause of the frauds lies farther back. City Hall politics is the agency that is filling the pockets of a few unscrupulous contractors at the expense of the public.

It appears that an inspector is more liable to be discharged for being too honest and exacting than for keeping his eyes closed to violation of contracts. Political "pull" is sufficient to get a new place for a dishonest inspector disharged for demanding a bribe, but there is no pull strong enough to get a place for a man who has been guilty of offending one of the contractors' firms backed by Robert E. Burke. It is said that an inspector who has made the mistake of insisting on honest work cannot "pass" in a civil service examination as these are now conducted. There is every indication that a contractors' ring is in control of the city paving contracts, that these firms are protected by City Hall influence, and that it is as much as an inspector's position is worth to try to hold any of these firms to their contracts.

Proof that the contractors have things their own way may be found in nearly every street in Chicago, and those most recently paved are among the worst. Cracked and laminated bricks are being delivered and used without objection from city inspectors. Bad material and fraudulent work are to be found on newly macadamized streets. Low grade cement is delivered in bags falsely marked. Contracts that call for six inches of macadam are given three or four inches and allowed to pass. Wood is used instead of brick or metal to hold the gutter sewer inlets in place. Curbing on streets not yet opened is cracked and broken. Streets only recently macadamized are already washed full of holes. Yet in none of these cases does the city appear to be holding the contractors to their duty by forcing them to fulfill their guarantee to make repairs. The same abuses are going on in all kinds of paving, and there is every reason to believe that similar rottenness pervades the work on the sewer system.

The attitude of the administration toward the contractors is shown in the refusal to hold any firm to the forfeiture clause in case of neglect to fulfill a contract on time. The exasperating style in which contractors tear up streets in this city and leave them unfinished and impassable for months beyond the specified time is not the least of the evils from which a too patient public is suffering. Mr. McGann admits that he has not collected one cent for failure to complete a contract on time. He says he does not believe in the forfeiture clause. Then he cannot belive a contract is made to be honestly enforced.

How long will the property-owners and taxpayers of Chicago be content to go on seeing themselves cheated in this style? The fact is plain enough that the frauds are due to political rottenness, and that they will continue as long as the Mayor and the people allow them to continue. If the Mayor cannot stop the evil, it is time for the defrauded taxpayers to unite in each case and refuse to pay for improvements which they have not got. The work of the ring contractor would make a sorry showing in court.

Recent Unveilings. Of course, it is the baldness of the census takers' queries that offends the sensibilities of people. One can gracefully unburden one's self to a biographer or a historian who permits some embellishments or scenic background to one's ancestors. But when the querist cares but little for the moss that so gracefully concealed ancient facts, one feels goaded to make the same reply that George Meredith's Diana made to a still more ruthless questioner: "Leave me a bit of veiling." And yet it is well that at regular intervals we should be compelled to remove veils and to face bare biographical details in all their nakedness. Such an experience is a stimulus to those failing memories that do not register the exact number of summers that have passed over one's head, and it gives one an incentive to perform great deeds with which to edify the callous census taker when he makes his next visit.

SOUTH AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Another conference of the American republics is called to meet next year in the City of Mexico. In the current number of Gunton's Magazine Mr. William E. Curtis reviews the work done by such congresses since the first one was called by Simon Bolivar in 1825 to oppose the aggressions of Europe on the American continent. The most noticeable feature of this long series of attempts at fraternizing is the comparative insignificance of the ends accomplished. One tangible result is the Bureau of American Republics at Washington, which has undoubtedly proved its usefulness in some minor matters, such as the adoption of uniform sanitary regulations, the negotiation of extradition treaties with all but two of the other nations, the agreement on the free navigation of all rivers, the adoption of a uniform code of commercial nomenclature, and mutual protection of patents and trade marks. But the total results are far from being as extensive or important as they should be, and Mr. Curtis suggests several reasons for this fact.

The people of Spanish America are inclined to question the sincerity or suspect the motives of the United States. In some respects we have given cause for these suspicions, and in others they are unjust. Mr. Curtis says the sudden sweeping aside of all reciprocity arrangements in 1894 was an act of bad faith, which has temporarily destroyed the confidence of the other republics. Each of these treaties contained a clause providing for its termination after due notice and by certain procedure, but Congress summarily canceled the whole series of contracts in a way that would have justified a judicial injunction if the same thing had been done between individuals.

Treatment of this kind has given the reactionary elements in Spanish America a chance to say "I told you so," and has placed the liberal elements which have taken the United States as their political ideal in a painful position. The general distrust so created was considerably increased by a misunderstanding of our action in taking Porto Rico and the Philippines. Mr. Curtis also lays stress on the harm done by self-seeking foreigners who come to the United States barely long enough to get naturalization papers and then go to Central and South America and pose as American citizens, get themselves into various sorts of trouble, and then use American authority to sandbag the small republics into the payment of personal indemnity.

These are the chief reasons why little can be accomplished by any Pan-American congress. If the one called for next year is to amount to anything some measures should be taken to show that the United States is capable of keeping faith in regard to reciprocity treaties. It should also be formally announced as a principle of international policy that the Monroe doctrine stands for the preservation and integrity of the other American republics.

THE RAGE FOR RUSSIAN.

Several years ago Matthew Arnold, in his essay on Tolstoi, wrote: "The Russian novel has now the vogue, and deserves to have it. If fresh literary productions maintain this vogue and enhance it, we shall all be learning Russian." Time has verified that prediction, and the adding of the study of the Russian language and literature to the curriculum at the University of Chicago will still further stimulate interest in this subject.

It would have been well if that greatest of all Russians, Tolstoi, could have accepted Dr. Harper's invitation to deliver here the first lecture on Russian literature, but as Mahomet would not come to the mountain the reverse and more universal plan will be adopted and the mountain will go to Mahomet, by proxy, at least. For, of course, it was Tolstoi who first made us familiar with Russian life. Every reader who has read his "Anna Karénina" feels that he knows, perhaps not wisely but too well, something of the psychology of the Russian mind. And Matthew Arnold compared the Russian nation to the American. They both had, he said, the self-consciousness and sensitiveness that characterize a nation that is young and full of life. And this sensitiveness is favorable to the production of good literature. A recent volume in the "Literatures of the World" series, by K. Waliszewski, throws much light upon the evolution of Russian literature.

Of course people who are still struggling with their own language or who are just beginning lingual adventures into France and Germany may think that Russia is too remote from our interest, but the motto of the day is that one cannot know too much.

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT.

There has been a boom in "Kaffirs" on the London Stock Exchange since the occupation of Johannesburg by Lord Roberts' army. There was no likelihood of serious damage to the mining properties in the Rand while the territory remained under the control of the Boers, as the operation of the mines subject to the Transvaal war tax of 30 per cent yielded the government considerable revenue at a time of need. There was apprehension, however, of serious injury to the mining plants when the Boers should be compelled to abandon them.

But the gold fields have passed at length into British hands intact and uninjured, and possession, which is nine points of the law, and in this case ten, brings a glad sigh of relief to the anxious stockholder whose dividends have been so many months withheld, and tumultuous joy to the bold speculator who, during the days of panic and low prices, banked on the ability of "Little Bobs" and went long on Kaffirs when they could be picked up at any price.

In 1892 $4,000,000 was paid to stockholders in the Rand gold mines in dividends. In 1898 the amount paid in dividends exceeded $24,000,000. The dividends paid amounted to nearly one-third of the value of the output of the mines, which, in 1898, was some $75,000,000, or more than a quarter of the world's production for that year. Within the next fifty years it is estimated that gold of the value of $3,500,000,000 will be extracted from the Rand mines, of which at least one billion dollars will be paid over in dividends to stockholders. But the British government will be expected to relieve the mines of the burden of the dynamite monopoly and other forms of direct and indirect taxation which were imposed by the government of the South African Republic, and thereby effect a saving of 30 per cent in the cost of production. It is not difficult to discern a motive for the intention of the British government not to leave a vestige of independence to the Transvaal.

PROTECTION FOR WILD ANIMALS.

The London Quarterly Review in reviewing ten recent books telling of the experiences of hunters in quest of big game makes them the text of an article on the human passion for killing other animals. At first, it says, man slew for meat and clothing, then for sport and trade, but nowadays he seems to be actuated merely by the passion for slaughter. "The curse of the gunner broods over the close of the century." It is on this account that game once so plentiful has almost disappeared.

The time was when great herds of beasts roamed over the habitable globe, but with the approach of man they have become more scarce, and the animals that used to come out to gaze in wonderment at the explorer or hunter are killed with reckless slaughter. Theodore Roosevelt said that the rifle is responsible for the extermination of the buffalo, which previously was not killed faster than the species was propagated when bows and arrows were the weapons used against it. The extinction of this animal, most apparent to the American, is not unique in animal history. The war against the elephant in Africa is nearly as relentless because of the quest for the ivory. In India the sporting zeal of officers on vacations has almost killed off the horned beasts even faster than the government rewards have destroyed the tigers and the venomous snakes.

The problem of today is to protect the fast vanishing race of animals from their unequal contest against the rifle of the hunter. In America game preserves for buffalo have been established, and similar preserves exist in south Africa and in Russia, as well as in the parks of noblemen and Princes of Europe. Such measures are, however, ineffectual. The animals preserved in parks lose their wild traits.

Three plans are suggested for the protection of the wild animals. These are close seasons, gun and game licenses which would limit the size of the bag, and the forbidding of the shooting of certain species altogether or the closing of certain areas to the hunter for a specified period. The Quarterly Review suggests that this properly is a matter for an international congress. It indorses the suggestion of M. Foà for an international zoölogical peace conference to enact the necessary measures for the preservation of the animals. It would not only be a movement of mercy toward the wild beasts, but it would be a matter of international concern inasmuch as science is of no nationality. The preservation of the species is necessary for the student of natural history. The moa, dodo, and great auk have become extinct in modern times and perished, while practically unknown to the scientists. The Quarterly Reviewer truly says that the new century might be inaugurated most happily by an international movement of mercy to the beasts.

GIFTS AND LEGACIES.

At the annual meetings of the Baptist missionary societies held in Detroit complaint was made of the inadequacy of contributions for missions. The Missionary union reported a slight increase during the year in contributions from living donors which had grown from $313,935 to $350,608, but as the union asks that $600,000 be raised for work during the coming year the insufficiency of the demands to the requirements is apparent. A feature of this is the fewer and smaller legacies to missions which resulted in an actual decrease of income to the union. It was declared that people nowadays do not leave as large amounts to missions as formerly, and this in spite of increasing fortunes. This is a fact well known to those who have kept track of the recent charitable bequests. The money is given to schools, colleges, hospitals, libraries, or institutions of the kind rather than to missions.

One speaker at the Home Mission society's meeting declared that the sense of missionary responsibility had never been adequately developed west of the Alleghany mountains. Last year the total receipts from New York, New England, and Philadelphia districts were $341,245, while the whole remainder of the Northern States gave only $67,836. Mr. E. M. Thresher, who quoted the statistics, said that the disparity could not be attributed to poverty, but was due to other causes. He did not mention what these were. Probably, however, they are the same as those which explain the falling off of legacies. Men who contribute money for the improvement of the condition of humanity prefer to do so as their own fancy dictates, and they are developing ideas as to how the money should be spent. This is responsible for the largely increased donations for colleges and institutions of various kinds, and the money that might go to missions is probably diverted into such directions.

THE VOTING HABIT IN BOSTON.

Some comparisons lately worked out by the Statistics department of Boston—a department which, during its three years' existence, has made an admirable record and, indeed, the only creditable one of the sort in this country—are a little surprising in their showing as to the proportion of people who actually vote in Boston and the strength of the voting habit in that city.

For a period from 1890 to 1899 inclusive the State registration and the municipal registration were respectively 59.21 per cent and 60.37 per cent of the assessed polls, or total number of adult males, many of whom of foreign birth are not yet naturalized, while of those registered 85.38 per cent voted for President, 78.36 per cent for Mayor, 75.72 per cent for Governor, and 67.15 per cent on the license question. The disparity between the number of persons registered and the number voting seems large, but the result is still more noticeable when the comparison includes also the number of polls and the legal voters. The average vote for Mayor in 1875, 1885, and 1895 amounted to only 78.10 per cent of the registered voters, 54.59 per cent of the legal voters, and 40.31 per cent of the adult males, and the corresponding figures in the vote for Governor were 74.03 per cent, 49.99 per cent, and 36.90 per cent. Over against this showing, however, is the fact that at the last of these decennial periods the percentages of actual voters, as compared with legal voters and registered voters, showed an increase in every case of from 2 to 13 points in the various percentages.

The vote on referendum questions always falls perceptibly below that for the three officers named, but the vote last year on restoring the car tracks to Tremont street, which was the largest vote on a referendum during the last decade, was 75.63 per cent of the registration, and fell short but .09 per cent of the average vote for Governor during that period.

No definite conclusions are drawn by the department from the results deduced, but they are said not to contradict the conclusions put forth by the State Labor bureau in 1882 and 1888 while it was under the charge of Carroll D. Wright "that the proportion of actual to possible voters in Massachusetts and in Massachusetts cities, including Boston, is smaller than in some other parts of the country, for example, the other New England States, except Rhode Island, and in Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio." Indeed, a comparison is made between Baltimore and Boston, both having about the same number of inhabitants, which shows that in the former city the percentages of actual to legal voters and to registered voters are much higher than in the latter city.

The most striking fact to be noted from the inquiry as a whole is not that the voting habit in this best administered of our large American cities shows evidences of comparative weakness, but that this habit has been growing distinctly stronger during the last quarter of a century, and that this growth has been matched by an equally marked appreciation in the character of the city's public life. Not only have the Boston Aldermen ceased to be the byword which they were twenty years ago, but the achievements of metropolitan boards and of semi-public enterprises mark the last decade as the most adventurous, so far as efficient administration and broad lines of public policy go, in the history of Boston. In other words, public progress and increased interest in popular elections move together.

English Words in French. There was a time not many years ago when in conversation and in polite literature the vogue was to make use of French words and phrases. That has passed away and nowadays such expressions are used as sparingly as possible by well-educated people and seldom, if at all, by those who write good English. But in revenge for the infliction of "cheap" French on America and England the French are suffering from a similar state of affairs. Travelers tell that while the boulevardier ridicules and affects to despise the Anglo-Saxon, yet he shows his admiration by imitating his ways chiefly in the matters of dress and sport. Meanwhile many English words crop out in the pages of French newspapers and magazines. For the most part, these are borrowed from sporting slang. One of the most common is the expression "walkover," and now and then has been seen the expressive phrase "dead game sport," which traveled to France from America by way of England. The English words are sometimes Gallicized as the word which is applied by the Parisian to those devotees of the automobile who, at the risk of their own lives and those of pedestrians, drive their vehicles at unsafe pace. Such persons are known as "chauffeurs," a word which gained its new significance by a literal translation of the American "scorcher." A favorite word applied to a man who strives desperately for anything, a leader of the strenuous life as it were, is "struggle-for-lifer," and now and then is found some allusion to the superiority of the Russians or Americans as "struggle-for-lifers." It is hardly creditable to the French that they should also have to go abroad to get a word "self-government." The English word is frequently used by writers on economic topics, there being no exact French equivalent.

The Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Republican has a half-column editorial article on "Senatorial Nuisances." Our Billy's name, we are pained to observe, leads all the rest.

In addition to its foreign devils China is able to exhibit a large and active contingent of devils of its own raising.

Recurring to Senator Tillman of South Carolina, does he not virtually admit that 5 per cent of him is reconciled to the result of the war of 1861-'65?

Does anybody suppose that the removal of the West Division High School to some other location would break up the flirtation class?

The Hon. Adam Ortseifen's Gubernatorial candidacy is still in the space-rate stage.

Enemies of the illustrious C. Porter Johnson are trying to create the impression that he is a candidate for Coroner.

Statesman Sulzer's Vice Presidential boom needs reinflating about once a day.

"On the 4th of next March," proclaims the Kansas City Times, "Mr. Bryan will take charge of the administration." If Mr. Bryan attempts to do anything of the kind he will bring up squarely against the penalties provided for grand larceny.

A St. Louis horse has learned to chew tobacco. The poor animal had to do something to relieve the monotony.

In view of the quality of water it is engaged in purveying nowadays the Chicago River should have every encouragement in widening its sphere of influence.

To "Constant Reader": No; so far as known there are no "boxers" among the South Clark street Chinamen. Occasionally they appear in court as kickers, but that is all.

For accurate information as to the sinister purpose of the Republicans in putting the Democratic party in a hole on the trust question always consult the Hon. Buck Hinrichsen.

The Paris exposition, it is admitted by all, comes far short of the standard of beauty set by the World's Fair of 1893, but this is partly owing to the fact that it has no Board of Lady Managers.

Several persons, it is said, have been struck by lightning lately while standing near a wire screen door during a thunder storm. This sounds gauzy.

Some clew to the frenzied haste with which England is trying to wind up its south African war may be found in the circumstance that the visit of the Shah of Persia is drawing near.

When Kansas City sees Bathhouse John next month arrayed in his glory it will feel amply repaid for all the sacrifices it has made.

PERSONALS.

A memorial to the late Archibald Forbes, in the form of a brass cross with an inscription, has been presented by his widow to the University of Aberdeen.

Senator Depew says that the largest fees he ever received were from clients to whom he presented no bills, but who, assessing their own valuation, paid more than he would have charged.

As President McKinley will be in Canton, O., on the Fourth of July, preparations for a big celebration are being made, and Governors Roosevelt and Nash, Senators Hanna and Foraker, and Admiral Dewey have been invited to be present.

General Del Maino, the new Italian Ambassador at Berlin, is the officer who was in command at Milan when the insurrection took place there in 1898. Though he had only 6,000 men he managed to retain the upper hand and prevent the sacking of the city by the socialistic mob.

The library of Dom Pedro of Brazil was sold at auction recently in Vienna. There were 1,135 volumes, and the highest price obtained was for a mineralogical year book extending from 1830 to 1892. Works of fiction were mostly uncut, whereas the scientific books had evidently been read carefully and some of them had marginal notes.

PRESS COMMENT—MIDDLE WEST.

Detroit.

The Boers have lost little or nothing in the way of material, and they have not suffered greatly from killed and wounded. Their resources are what they were at first.—Journal.

Boer courage and fighting ability having been sufficiently proved, the world awaits with impatience an exhibition of Boer humanity and that higher kind of courage which can accept humiliation for the sake of humanity.—Tribune.

Cleveland.

England will have to take up the almost impossible task of making the conquest of the Boer republics a source of imperial strength instead of weakness and danger.—Leader.

The rights and wrongs of the Boer war will be a fruitful theme for controversy for a generation to come. The two republics have fought against crushing odds with a devotion that has won the world's admiration, and England will draw upon herself a still larger measure of the world's reprobation if she fails to deal generously with a fallen but courageous foe.—Plain Dealer.

Cincinnati.

When Japan had China at her feet Europe made the mistake of appointing herself arbiter of settlement. The United States is not interested in the matter, except to protect her legation and her citizens. This is the proper stand. Let those quiet the storm who raised it.—Commercial-Tribune.

Indianapolis.

The adjustment which will follow the end of the war will not deprive the people of the south African republic of liberty or property.—Journal.

In a military way the British are much stronger than at the beginning of the war, and their success is apt to give a much more positive tone to their diplomacy.—Press.

It is evident that there is trouble ahead in China, but in any attempt to explain the nature of it it must be remembered that it is a political question and therefore hard to get the truth about.—Sentinel.

Springfield.

The conquest of the Boers has been a costly triumph for England.—State Register.

For the United States to hesitate to take its proper share in the joint action of the powers in case of open hostilities in China is not to be thought of.—News.

While watching the contest between the two German steamship lines as to which shall build the biggest and fastest steamships for their trade with the United States the American people should not forget that if we did our duty to our country we would be building those ships in the United States and manning them with our own citizens, as the shipping bill now pending in Congress provides for.—Journal.

Barker's Confidence.

A twenty-ton steam roller ran away in Chicago the other day and chased the pedestrians off the street for several blocks. It is such incidents that have induced the Hon. Wharton Barker to believe he can make a showing in the Presidential running.—Washington Post.

His Mistake.

Jerry Simpson has sold his paper and is now footloose for the campaign in which he erroneously expects to cut something of a figure. Jerry ceased to be an interesting character the moment he became a dude and purchased hosiery.—Minneapolis Times.

St. Louis Situation.

Peace seems near at hand in south Africa, but hostilities in St. Louis are raging as violently as ever. Civilization in that city just now is highly scented with the odor of smokeless powder.—New York Mail and Express.

Sympathy.

The most that Admiral Dewey can hope for from the Democratic convention in Kansas City is a resolution condemning the federal court for scaling his bounty claim down to 50 cents on the dollar.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Properly Appreciated.

American newspapers which berated England most loudly are now giving that country advice as to the treatment of the Transvaal. Of course, Lord Salisbury is waiting anxiously for their suggestions.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Broken Link.

Whatever else may bind Germany and this country together, the former's excluding American sausage is going to make one link the less.—Philadelphia Times.

To Get Something Out of It.

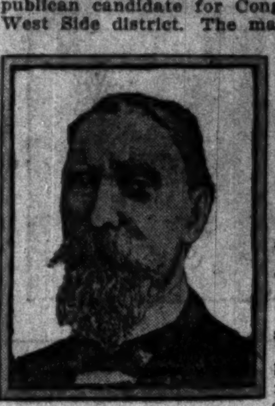
The Boer envoys might as well turn their tour into a vacation.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

Dog Fight Is a Political Issue.

This is a sad story involving two white bulldogs, a Russian mastiff, lately deceased, and possibly a seat in Congress.

The bulldogs are owned by Captain D. W. Mills of the Twelfth Ward, who is the Republican candidate for Congress from the West Side district. The mastiff was until its late lamented taking off the property of Emil Schafer, recently a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer and a Republican leader in the Twelfth Ward. Captain Mills has a handsome home on Washington boulevard, near Homan avenue. Emil Schafer and his brothers live around the corner on Warren avenue. The Mills barn and the Schafer barn open on the same alley and are fifty feet apart.



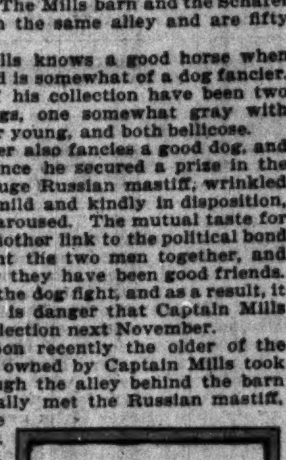
D. W. Mills.

Captain Mills knows a good horse when he sees it, and is somewhat of a dog fancier. The gems of his collection have been two white bulldogs, one somewhat gray with age, the other young, and both bellicose.

Emil Schafer also fancies a good dog, and some time since he secured a prize in the shape of a huge Russian mastiff, wrinkled of face, but mild and kindly in disposition, except when aroused. The mutual taste for dogs added another link to the political bond which brought the two men together, and until recently they have been good friends.

Then came the dog fight, and as a result, it is said, there is danger that Captain Mills may fail of election next November.

One afternoon recently the older of the two bulldogs owned by Captain Mills took a stroll through the alley behind the barn and accidentally met the Russian mastiff, which was the apple of Mr. Schafer's eye. The bulldog is old, lame, and blind in one eye, but it wasted no time on that account. In a moment it and the mastiff had locked holds in a terrific struggle for the mastery. Shortly the alley was filled with excited people. Captain Mills and Mr. Schafer and his two brothers rushed out and tried to separate the combatants. One of the Schafers used a pitchfork in his efforts to pry the dogs apart, but that only made the savage animals more furious. Finally, with the assistance of the neighbors, they were forced apart, and the owner of each led his property away.

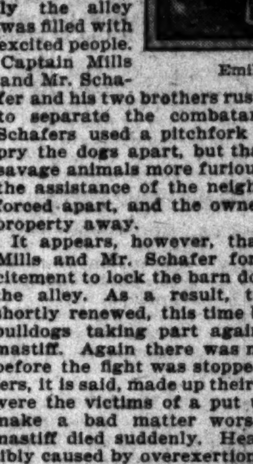


Emil Schafer.

It appears, however, that both Captain Mills and Mr. Schafer forgot in their excitement to lock the barn doors opening into the alley. As a result, the combat was shortly renewed, this time both of the Mills bulldogs taking part against the Schafer mastiff. Again there was much excitement before the fight was stopped, and the Schafers, it is said, made up their minds that they were the victims of a put up job. Then to make a bad matter worse the Russian mastiff died suddenly. Heart disease, possibly caused by overexertion, was the cause. And now Captain Mills is wondering whether a dog fight is going to affect his political aspirations seriously.

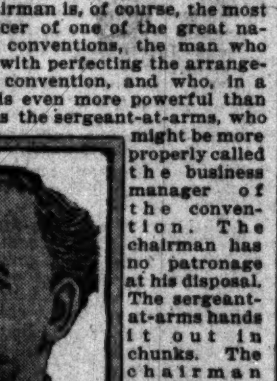
Managers of National Conventions.

While the chairman is, of course, the most spectacular officer of one of the great national political conventions, the man who has most to do with perfecting the arrangements for the convention, and who, in a different way, is even more powerful than the chairman, is the sergeant-at-arms, who might be more properly called the business manager of the convention. The chairman has no patronage at his disposal. The sergeant-at-arms hands it out in chunks. The chairman handles no money. The sergeant-at-arms spends large amounts—sometimes running up above $100,000.



Colonel John I. Martin.

The men who have been selected to act as sergeants-at-arms at the coming conventions of the two great parties are both men of the people. George N. Wiswell of Milwaukee, who will officiate at the Republican gathering at Philadelphia, began life as a tinsmith and plumber. He is now the secretary of an insurance company. He served as first assistant sergeant-at-arms at the last three Republican national conventions. Colonel John I. Martin of St. Louis, the sergeant-at-arms of the Democratic convention at Kansas City, was originally a teamster. He is now a practicing lawyer. He served as sergeant-at-arms at the Democratic convention in 1896, and has been prominent in politics in Missouri for some years.



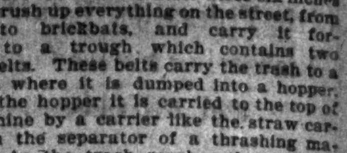
George N. Wiswell.

One of the principal duties with which these men are charged, each for his own party, is to see that the hall in which the convention is held is properly arranged and ready for occupancy at the appointed time. He must supervise also the arrangements with the newspapers and with the railroads of the country. This work completed, the sergeant-at-arms must look out for the printing and distribution of tickets and badges, he must satisfy the often conflicting demands of the delegates in the appointments of his deputies and doorkeepers, there being often twenty applicants for each position in his gift. During the few weeks immediately preceding the meeting of the convention he is in charge of a large force of stenographers and clerks, and while it is in session he has to employ a corps of scrubwomen and watchmen. Altogether the sergeant-at-arms fills one of the busiest and most important positions in connection with a great political convention. Most of his work does not show on the surface and attracts no public attention, unless it is poorly done, in which case he is severely criticised.

To Clean Streets by Electricity.

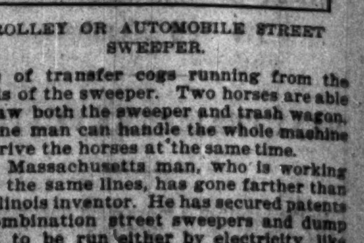
Two inventors, one a Massachusetts Yankee and the other a resident of Illinois, have recently patented inventions which they claim will make the cleaning of city streets a comparatively easy and inexpensive matter.

The Illinois machine is the work of William Hight of Macon, Ill., who has spent much time and money in perfecting it. It consists of a combination street sweeper and dump cart, the same machine gathering up all the rubbish from the pavement and at the same time carrying it away as it goes. The street sweepers now in use merely gather up the dirt and débris on the surface of the street and deposit it in piles on either side, to be collected later by men with carts. In the case of the new machine the heavy brushes, which are made of flat steel wires six inches long, brush up everything on the street, from dust to brickbats, and carry it forward to a trough which contains two drag belts. These belts carry the trash to a center, where it is dumped into a hopper. From the hopper it is carried to the top of a machine by a carrier like the straw carrier on the separator of a thrashing machine. As the trash reaches the top it is again dumped, this time into a wagon built for the purpose and drawn in front of the sweeper. All the mechanism is worked by a series of transfer cogs running from the wheels of the sweeper. Two horses are able to draw both the sweeper and trash wagon, and one man can handle the whole machine and drive the horses at the same time.



TROLLEY OR AUTOMOBILE STREET SWEEPER.

The Massachusetts man, who is working along the same lines, has gone farther than the Illinois inventor. He has secured patents on combination street sweepers and dump carts, to be run either by electricity, like an automobile, or over the tracks of a trolley road. His invention is said to be equally useful in cleaning up dirt and rubbish from a street pavement and in keeping a street clear of snow. The car in which the accumulated rubbish is carried, according to this system, has a capacity equal to that of fifty ordinary dump carts. The total cost of cleaning a mile of average pavement with this machine is said to be $3, while the average cost on well paved streets in Chicago under the present arrangements is said to $10 a mile.



COMBINATION STREET SWEEPER AND DUMP CART.

CANADIAN VIEW OF AMERICA.

The Toronto Globe, in summing up the war in south Africa, expresses some opinions on the attitude of the United States which are of interest as showing the desire of Canada to claim kinship and remove asperities.

"The south African struggle," says the Globe, "has not been without its compensations, and not the least of these is the good will of the great English-speaking republic of this continent. Many influences have combined to unduly prolong the bitterness that grew out of the war of separation. In war or in peace, the attitude of the United States has not been friendly. The bitter antipathy sometimes seen between close kindred lingered on the part of the younger nation, finding occasional vent on public platforms and through the columns of the press. This was simply because our American kinsfolk did not understand the parent nation from which they had sprung. It was an imaginary nation, grasping, aggressive, and despotic, against which their resentment smoldered, breaking out into the flame of anger on every seeming provocation.

"The real Britain, the mother of civilization and progress, the champion of liberty in every corner of the globe, the promoter of commercial freedom with all its harmonizing influences, the home of personal liberty and popular government, they did not understand. Their mistake was not unnatural. They knew nothing of the complicated entanglement of national responsibilities fittingly termed the white man's burden. They saw only private greed, land-hunger, and the lust of conquest where the duty of strength toward weakness and knowledge toward intellectual twilight necessitated British intervention and protection. The larger scheme of civilization and progress was lost to sight in contemplating the sometimes lamentable incidents of the onward march. It was not until the duty of maintaining order, guarding the rights of citizens, and advancing the cause of civilization among an inferior race devolved on the American people that they really understood the mother country that gave them national birth in pain and travail."

Continuing, the Globe says: "Knowledge of England has come with a wider experience, and the American republic has shown a sympathetic understanding of Britain's mission among the nations and the tasks it entails. The old antipathy, perhaps it should be called the old misunderstanding, still lingers among elements in the republic numerically strong. But it must be told, to the honor of the leading public men, that when the war excitement was at its height and passions were aroused they did not seek popularity by reflecting on Britain's cause or holding out false hopes to her deluded enemies. The course of Congress has been eminently fair toward Britain. Nations, like individuals, have a right to expect fair treatment on all occasions, but having been so long misunderstood, there is a genuine feeling of thankfulness throughout the nation at the course of Congress and of the leading public men of the United States."

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

Los Angeles, Cal., has added several bicycle patrolmen to its police force.

The Chief of Police at Erie, Pa., proposes to have tramps make brick and construct buildings.

Boston will utilize sea water to extinguish fires. An experiment with salt water has proved successful.

Ex-Mayor Jewett of Buffalo in a recent interview advocated the offering of free water on the part of the city to induce manufacturers to locate there.

The municipal Democracy of Reading, Pa., has made a regulation to the effect that any candidate who is found guilty of treating to secure his election shall be removed.

Baltimore is to be furnished electric power by a company which is to erect a $7,000,000 plant to utilize the power of the Susquehanna River in a manner similar to that employed at Niagara Falls. It is expected that 80,000 electrical horse power will be developed.

The City of Troy, which has been enlarged by the annexation to it of the Towns of Lansingburg and Brunswick, is one of the oldest cities in New York, having been incorporated in 1816 at a time when the only other incorporated cities in the State were New York, Hudson, Albany, and Schenectady.

The Boston Citizens' association is advocating the passage of a bill for a new subway, and also recommends that at the expiration of the present subway lease, which runs for twenty years, it shall be extended to another twenty years, and within three years after the expiration of this extended terms the city may purchase the subways constructed by this new act.

In Richmond, Va., an ordinance has been passed requiring that 3½ per cent on all gross earnings of the electric railways shall be charged until they reach the sum of $200,000; 5 per cent on gross earnings exceeding $300,000; 7 per cent on gross earnings to the amount of $400,000; and 10 per cent on all earnings exceeding that amount. The payments are to be made semi-annually.

Making Her Forget Short Rations.

"I see there is a movement on foot to present Lady Sarah Wilson, the heroine of Mafeking, with a sword, in token of her bravery under discouraging circumstances."

"That's foolish. It would be much more sensible to give her a meal ticket good at some first-class restaurant for an entire year."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Graduating Season.

"Yes, my daughter's graduating essay will be strictly impromptu."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, that's her typewriter you hear now, clicking off copies of the essay for the daily papers."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Weak Link.

"Our woman's baseball club went to pieces."

"Game too exhausting?"

"No; but we couldn't find a lady umpire who would give a decision and stick to it."—Detroit Free Press.

Trail of Slang.

"And what do you think of Browning's 'Pied Piper,' Tommy?"

"What do I think of it? I think it's a pipe story."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

As a Preventive.

A Long Island girl was fatally poisoned by an ice cream soda. The wise young man will paste this item in his new straw hat.—Washington Post.

Awkward for a Time.

The single Gubernatorial standard will be a trifle awkward to the Kentuckians for a time.—Washington Post.

Consideration.

Remember the census man, to treat him kindly. He is not doing it for fun.—New York Evening Sun.

CLUB WOMEN MEET TODAY

GENERAL FEDERATION TO OPEN MILWAUKEE BIENNIAL.

Two Problems Confront the Delegates, the Perplexities Being the Admission of Representatives from the Colored Women's Clubs and Reorganization — Record Breaking Attendance Is Predicted, the City Already Being Crowded.

WOMEN'S PROGRAM FOR TODAY.

9 a. m.—Clubroom, Hotel Plankinton, meeting of Board of Directors.
11 a. m.—Athenæum, meeting of council. Topics for discussion: "Coöperation Between Club Women and Wage-Earning Women," "Reorganization of the General Federation."
2 p. m.—Athenæum, open meeting. Mrs. Sarah S. Platt Decker, Denver, Colo., chairman. Reports of State Presidents and State chairmen of correspondence. Delegates and visitors invited.
8 to 10 p. m.—Hotel Plankinton, reception by the Wisconsin State Federation of Women's Clubs to officers of the General federation, speakers, delegates, and alternates, visiting and resident club women and press women.
9 to 11 p. m.—The Deutscher club, garden fête by the biennial local board to the officers of the General federation, speakers, delegates, and alternates, visiting and resident club women and press women.
8 to 11 p. m.—Public Library Building, formal opening of the art exhibition.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Milwaukee, Wis., June 3.—[Special.]—Two perplexities have come upon the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which opens its biennial convention in Milwaukee tomorrow with a council meeting. Both are constitutional questions. One concerns the admission of delegates from colored women's clubs and the other relates to the reorganization of the federation. The latter question comes to a vote tomorrow at the council meeting, when a Majority and a Minority committee report will be submitted upon the subject. The Credential committee of the federation has first jurisdiction over the eligibility of colored delegates.

In the opinion of Chicago club women there is only one course open, and that is to admit all properly accredited delegates. The Illinois federation draws no lines and the Chicago clubs are even more liberal.

Opposition to colored delegates comes from Southern women and they are said to be viewed with disfavor by Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe of Atlanta, President of the federation. There is a chance of division—Northern women against Southern women—in this debate if it should reach the stage of open discussion.

Chicago View of Question.

"Colored delegates will present their credentials," said Mrs. George Watkins of the Chicago South Side Woman's club. "There will be several in attendance, I understand. There is nothing to be done but to admit them. The Illinois federation has always done so. The opposition is chiefly from Southern women."

Nothing serious to the existence of the federation is expected to come out of the controversy. It is thought that the women of the South can be placated in spite of their prejudices. The honor given to the South at the last biennial in the election of Mrs. Lowe to the Presidencyn, an honor likely to be repeated this year, has not been fogotten, and is expected to hold the South loyal.

Mrs. Lowe thus states the position of the Southern women:

"The clubs of colored women should form federations of their own members. They could do better work in their own organization."

Discussion of the color question has developed an incident which has been exaggerated into a story of mistreatment of colored hotel employés by Southern delegates. A Southern woman was alleged to have thrown her room key at a porter, with instructions that he take it to the desk. Mrs. Lowe explained that the incident had been enlarged in relation, and that in reality the basis for it had been a thoughtless but in no way rude action.

Problem of Reorganization.

The constitutional question of reorganizing the federation to make State federations the basis of representation in the national society, instead of individual clubs as at present, will come up for consideration tomorrow morning. A committee of fifteen appointed to formulate a policy on the matter has two reports. The majority report is opposed and the minority report is for reorganization. Three members of the committee were not at the meeting which framed the reports, and they desire to vote affirmatively. So there is a mix-up in the committee, but the reports will have to stand as adopted, the club women say.

The national officers are said to be opposed to reconstruction. Illinois is said to favor it. The Chicago Woman's club, one of the most powerful in the federation, is pledged to it. It has been outlined as the policy of the leaders among the club women to drop the subject for this year if there should seem to be too much opposition to it, and to bring it up at another convention. The strongest protest is from small clubs, who claim that their existence is threatened in the measure.

Club Women Take the Town.

The club women, who are arriving on every train, have fairly taken Milwaukee. A conservative estimate places the probable attendance at 2,000. The women have a monopoly of the hotels, and guests who come late find no accommodations. At Denver there were about 2,500 women in attendance in spite of the great distance the Eastern delegates were obliged to travel, and even conservative people are saying that the Denver attendance will be doubled at the Milwaukee convention. The real army does not get in until tomorrow, when every incoming train will bear its load of club women.

The last statistical report of the general federation, published in January, 1899, gave the total number of clubs in the federation at 2,253, with a total membership of 140,905, while the estimated increase since that time has brought up the number of clubs to 2,500 and the membership to 150,000 women. Part of this membership, however, is included in that of the thirty State federations, which cuts down the representation so that the actual number of accredited delegates is 1,506, with the same number of alternates.

Teas and receptions have been sprinkled through the program of the biennial. The business of the convention will be transacted tomorrow, and the predominance in the remaining sessions will be given to papers.

One Man on Program.

There is but one man slated to address the women. He is George Kriehn of Chicago, a leader in the anti-bill board movement of the Art association of Chicago. With this exception the speakers are members of the federation.

The general federation has indorsed the work of the Consumers' league, and has given up all of Wednesday evening to an exposition of the objects of the league.

In keeping with the characteristics of a woman's club political campaign there is only one avowed candidate for the Presidency. Mrs. Helmuth of New York says she will accept if Mrs. Lowe cannot be persuaded to take a second term. Mrs. Lowe does not say whether she will or will not take it.

TEACHERS' CLUB HAS ELECTION

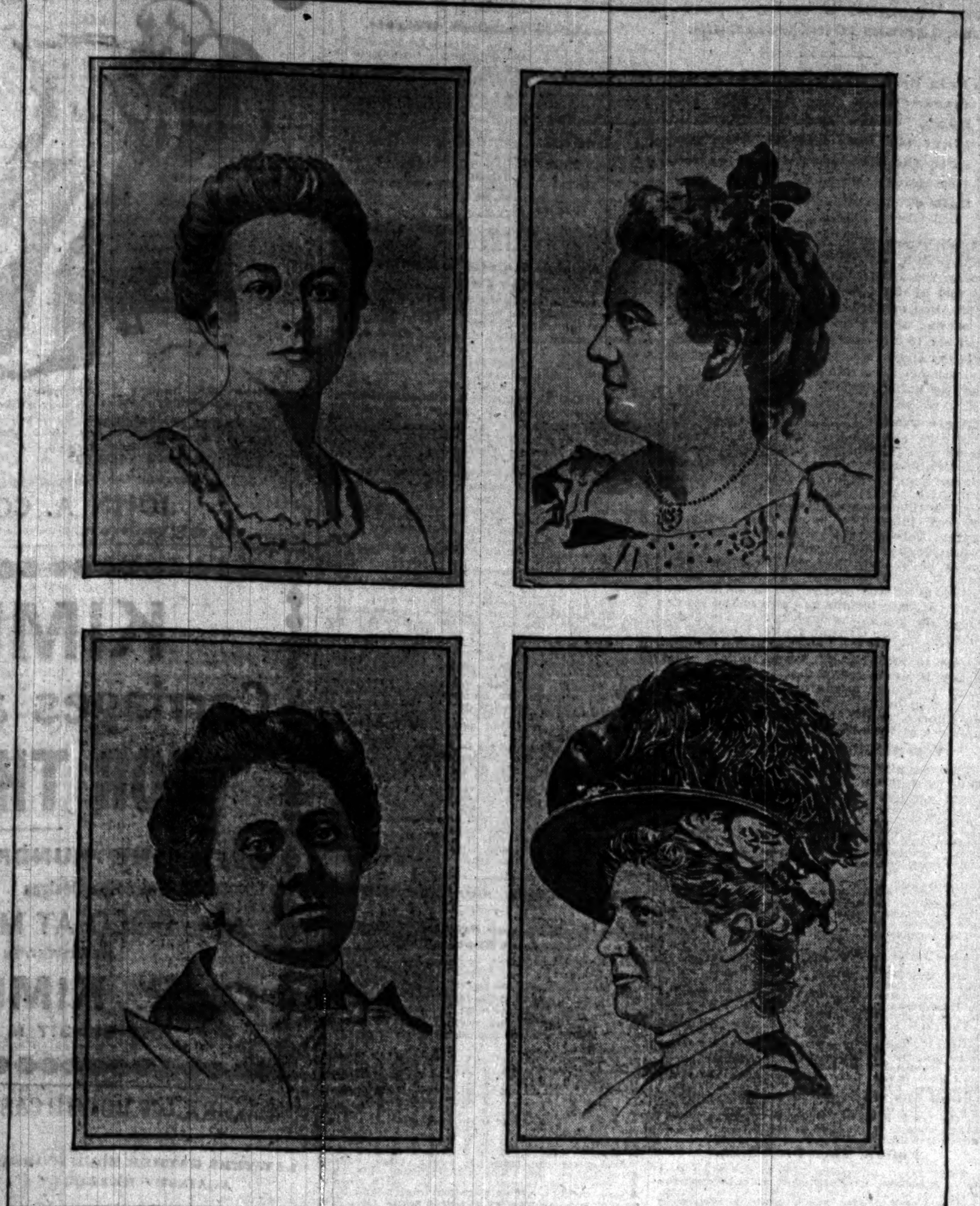
Ella F. Young Society Names Officers—Woman's Republican Committee Plans Campaign Work.

The Ella F. Young club, composed of women principals, has elected officers as follows:

President—Miss Gertrude English, Farron School.
Vice President—Mrs. Lizzie Hart, Lyman Trumbull School.
Secretary—Miss Hannah Schiff, Mulligan School.
Treasurer—Mrs. Harriet Johnston, Kosciusko School.
Board of Directors—Mrs. Mary Lyon, Oak Street School; Miss McFarlan, Fulton School; Miss Abbie Lane, Carter School; Miss Cook, Nathaniel Green School; and Miss Ryan, Stony Island Avenue School.

The chairman and Secretary of the Illinois Woman's Republican committee and the chairman of the Press committee met in conference with Manager Rowe on Saturday in regard to their work for the coming campaign. The Woman's committee will be called together early this month, when an organization will be effected for active work.

WOMEN PROMINENT IN GENERAL FEDERATION MEETING AT MILWAUKEE.



Mrs. William Bell Lowe, President General Federation of Women's Clubs.
Mrs. Fannie Humphreys Gaffney, President National Council of Women.

Mrs. Robert B. Farson, President Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.
Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, President General International Sunshine Society.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

THE royal boycott of the Paris exhibition has received its final touch by the official announcement that the Prince of Wales has decided not to visit the French capital this year. He had fully intended going, but the French government absolutely declined to accept any responsibility for his safety or to guarantee his immunity from indignity and insult unless he would consent to police surveillance of the most rigorous character. Now, the Prince detests being shadowed, and abhors the idea of having daily reports furnished to the authorities of his comings and goings, especially when he is in Paris, and under the circumstances has determined not to visit the Gallic capital under such exceedingly distasteful conditions.

While in one way this is to be regretted, since the Prince, by using his influence with all the British exhibiters to prevent their withdrawal from the exhibition, has largely contributed to its success, it is quite possible that his presence at some of the French clubs of which he is a member, and which he frequents when in Paris, might give rise to some unseemly behavior on behalf of the more than ordinarily addle-pated adherents of the Duke of Orleans, who has just been turned out of the three London clubs to which he belonged for first writing a letter of congratulation to the author of the frightfuly insulting cartoons of Queen Victoria, for then deliberately lying about it, and finally when pushed to the wall enveloping himself in such a mass of verbiage as to render it impossible to make out whether he admits having written the letter or denies it.

In fact, his prolixity and verbosity anent the matter serve to recall the pithy remark made by King Charles to his great-grandfather, that Duke of Orleans who afterwards became King under the name of Louis Philippe. The Duke in endeavoring to exculpate himself of some particularly dirty piece of intrigue and mean ingratitude towards the monarch to whom he was so profoundly indebted for innumerable benefits was checked in the floodtide of his eloquence by the dryly dignified remark on the part of King Charles, "un mot de Prince en vaut cent." (One word of a Prince of the blood is worth a hundred.)

The committee of the clubs in London asked the present Duke of Orleans to do nothing except to satisfy them, as the price of membership of a society of English gentlemen, that he had not stooped to an action unworthy of a French gentleman. It is a pity that the Duke was unable to satisfy so reasonable a requirement, and that instead of enveloping the case in a cloud of verbiage he could not clear himself by that "one word of a Prince" which, as Charles X. told Louis Philippe "is worth a hundred."

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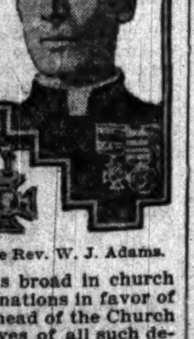
While on the subject of the Prince of Wales I may mention he has once again given an indication of his leanings towards what is known as the high church element of the Anglican establishment by appointing two pronounced ritualists to be his chaplains. Both are Norfolk divines, and one of them, the Rev. W. J. Adams, is the proud possessor of the Victoria Cross, which he won while serving as army chaplain under Lord Roberts in Afghanistan by carrying a badly wounded soldier on his back, under a heavy fire, to a place of safety. Queen Victoria herself is broad in church matters, and has no inclinations in favor of the high church, and as head of the Church of England she disapproves of all such devices as incense, reservation of the sacrament, processions, and lighted candles on the altar. The Princess of Wales, on the other hand, is extremely high church, like most women who, born as Lutherans, have on their marriage to Englishmen joined the Church of England. The Prince of Wales' own sentiments about the matter were first brought to light in the "Life of Archbishop Benson," which contained, it may be remembered, a letter addressed to the primate by the heir apparent at the time of the baccarat scandal, in which he referred in a somewhat contemptuous and unfriendly manner to the bitter attacks to which he had been subjected in connection with the affair by the "non-conformists and low church party."



The Rev. W. J. Adams.

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England's future King, by the by, paid a compliment to the American painter, Sargent, at the Royal Academy banquet in London, the subtlety of which escaped most people, though not the distinguished artist. For the Prince, in expressing during the course of his speech his decided preference for Mr. Sargent's portrait group of the three daughters of the Hon. Percy Wyndham, which he pronounced the picture of the year, and which he entitled "The Three Graces," gave the painter's name as "the great artist, Sargent," without the conventional prefix of "Mr."

The tribute of the dropped "Mr." is one usually reserved for posterity to pay. Monarchs and Princes, it is true, are known generally by the Christian names. But with the people of less exalted birth it is only men of genius who are described by their surnames alone. Nobody speaks of "Mr." Shakspeare, nor, since Leigh Hunt died, does one ever hear of "Mr." Shelley. That Sargent in his own lifetime should have his prefix abolished in his own presence at such a gathering as the Royal Academy banquet by a speaker of the rank of the Prince of Wales can only be reckoned among the recognitions of his supremacy in art.

The Prince of Wales, likewise, showed no little generosity and diplomacy in inviting his cousin, King Leopold, to visit him in England, where the Belgian monarch has recently been the guest of the British heir apparent. For considerable time past the relations between the English royal family and that of Belgium have been much strained, for a variety of reasons, and the climax was reached when the lives of both the Prince and Princess of Wales were endangered at Brussels some weeks ago owing to the neglect of the Belgian authorities to adopt any of the customary precautions for the safety and security of the Prince and Princess.

The action of the latter in inviting King Leopold to become their guest at the present juncture is a sort of public manifestation on their part that they do not bear him the slightest grudge in connection with the outrage. King Leopold is stated to be keenly sensible to the compliment, and it is expected that the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their usual fondness for the rôle of peacemakers, will endeavor to avail themselves of his sojourn beneath their roof to reconcile him to his daughter Stephanie.

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In reply to a reader, I would state that the German Order of the Iron Cross, first created at the time of the war of liberation against Napoleon, in the early part of the century, and revived in 1870, when, for a second time in a hundred years, the Germans entered Paris, consists of two classes, the first of which was only conferred in the war of thirty years ago upon victorious commanders or upon subaltern officers who had performed some particularly exceptional feat of bravery. In the entire German army there are only sixty-two Knights of the first class of the Iron Cross, of whom eleven are today still in active service as Majors, Lieutenant Colonels, and Colonels, the inference being that they must have been mere subalterns or privates when they received the cross thirty years ago. The second class was far more freely distributed. In fact, a number of officers received it who did no other duty than attend upon royal personages, who formed part of the galaxy of Princes of the blood and of sovereigns who accompanied old Emperor William into France.

DOGS IN WILMETTE POISONED.

Residents Are Looking for Person Who Kills by Wholesale—Fear Burglars.

Every man in the Village of Wilmette who owns a dog is acting as an amateur detective. In seven days twenty-four dogs have been poisoned. Howard H. Hitchcock owned a valuable bird dog, and it was killed. He found a piece of raw meat in his front yard and had it examined by a chemist, who said it contained strychnine. Some of the more timid villagers have double-locked the doors and windows and put in burglar alarms since their dogs have been killed, as they fear a gang of men intend to loot their homes.

Golden Wedding at Fond du Lac.

Fond du Lac, Wis., June 3.—[Special.]—The golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Schafer, who have been residents of Fond du Lac since 1848, was celebrated today, the ceremony of fifty years ago being repeated at St. Mary's Catholic Church.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Lectures, Receptions, and Dinners Are on the Calendar for This Week.

Events on this week's society calendar are as follows:

Today—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. Preston, 4816 Kenwood avenue, a dinner for Miss Seaverns and Mr. Bennett.
Tomorrow—T. B. Pandian of India, a lecture on "Folk Lore of India" before International Folk Lore association at the residence of Mrs. A. J. McBean, 2017 Prairie avenue, at 3:30 o'clock.
Wednesday—Annual reception at Saddle and Cycle club at 3 o'clock; Mr. and Mrs. Chester D. Crandall, 2821 Sheridan road, reception, 8 till 11 o'clock; Mr. and Mrs. James Adams, 220 Home avenue, Oak Park, a dinner for Miss Rogers and Mr. Thomas.
Thursday—Mrs. Clark H. Bennett, 907 West Monroe street, a tea from 3 till 5; reception at Florence Crittenton Mission from 3 till 9 o'clock; minstrel performance at St. Paul's Church, Hyde Park, for benefit choir boys' outing fund.
Friday—Card party for benefit of St. Elizabeth Social Settlement in Orleans street at Library Hall, Austin.

The marriage of Miss Charlotte Hosmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Hosmer, formerly of Chicago, and Sig. Gerome Zambelli of the Italian army was celebrated in St. Paul's Church in Rome last Saturday.

The wedding of Miss Irene Beardsley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Beardsley, and Mr. George W. Manierre will take place on Monday, June 18, at the home of the bride's parents, 5724 Rosalie court.

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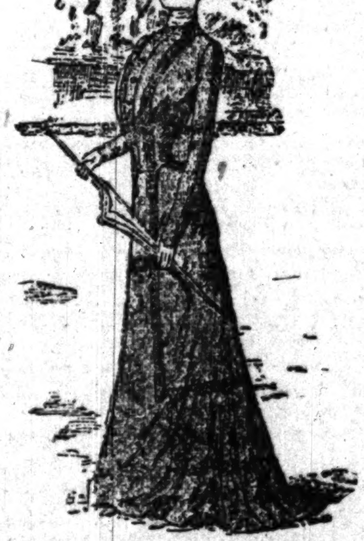
Mr. and Mrs. George Hamlin have gone to Green Lake, Wis., for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Van Schaack have gone abroad.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The costume represented in the illustration is of myrtle colored "covert cloth." The bolero bodice has a square opening, and is trimmed with a stitched band which falls below it. The skirt is also hemmed with stitched bands.—New York Herald.



MORNING COSTUME.

MASS-MEETING OF CHURCHES.

Evanston Congregations Hold Union Services in Interest of Summer Camp "Good Will."

A union mass-meeting of the Evanston churches was held in the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston last night in the interest of the summer camp, "Good Will," which will be opened on the lake shore north of the university grounds in July. C. F. Weller, superintendent of the West Division office of the Chicago Bureau of Associated Charities; the Rev. J. F. Loba of the First Congregational Church, the Rev. J. F. Boyd of the First Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. W. Macafee gave short addresses.

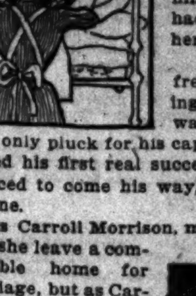
REMOVAL CITY TICKET OFFICE

Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R.

The city ticket office of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R. has been moved to permanent quarters at 131 Adams street, New Merchants' Building. Telephone Central 555.

Short Story of the Day

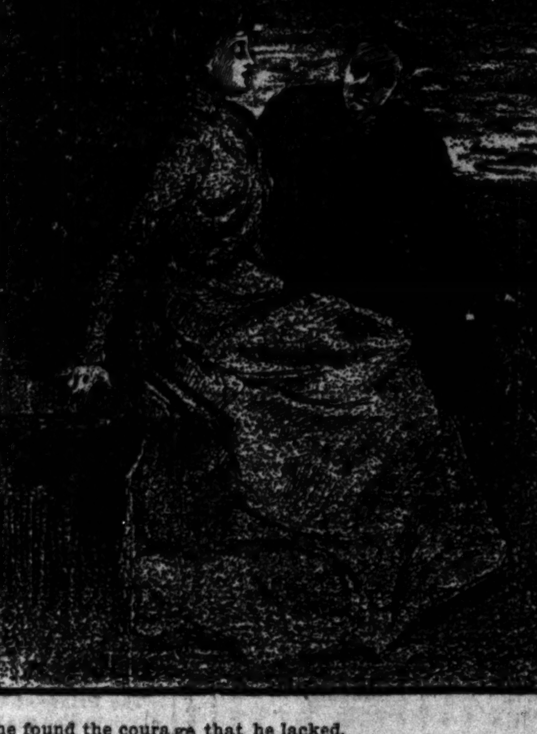
When His Ship Came In



FOR five minutes or more they had not spoken; the girl because she was waiting for the youth, the youth because words failed him. It was a moon lit autumn night and the stars twinkled exasperatingly, he thought, as though in mockery. Like the eyes of Clara Moore, the girl beside him on the rustic bench, they seemed to cast a spell and tie his tongue. It was the old, old story; a faltering youth, who knew his heart and dared not speak his love; a girl who anxiously waited for him to declare himself, yet more in spirit of coquetry than in love. The youth had gauged his feelings, the girl had only begun to measure hers.

They had known each other for a year, only since he came fresh from college to practice law in the city, a youth of glittering dreams which cold reality soon dimmed. He had found the way a hard one, a struggle for existence in the whirl of city life with only pluck for his capital. But determination had counted, and that day he had scored his first real success. A clientage that promised substantial remuneration had chanced to come his way, and he had called on Clara Moore to ask her to share his fortune.

As Carroll Morrison, man with only a future, he had loved her too well to suggest that she leave a comfortable home for marriage, but as Carroll Morrison, attorney at law and manager of the property and rentals of David Smith, who was about to leave on a protracted visit to Europe, he felt that he had something to offer beside himself. It was a rich man's fancy, this choosing a callow youth to handle his affairs, but in a busy life devoted to accumulating a great fortune David Smith seldom had erred, and of the two he was perhaps the happier for the bargain.



The girl impatiently twirled a flower between her fingers, then flung it to the ground.

"Don't you think," she asked, "that we'd better go inside? It is chilly here, and, beside, I don't like the way the ocean sounds. The beating of the surf always makes me uneasy, and tonight more so than ever."

"As you say," responded the youth, and as they arose to go he found the courage that he lacked.

"Are you sure," he asked, "that it is the beating of the surf you hear? There's another beating—may I tell you?"

She nodded, half haughtily, he thought; he went on:

"The ocean is over yonder and there has been no storm—at least at sea. The storm has been here, beside you, and the beating——"

He hesitated. "And the beating?" she repeated.

"Was the beating of a heart. The sea pounds the sand to wear away its anger, the heart the breast when life's best emotions are stirred by its storm."

He clasped her hand and she made no effort to withdraw it.

"You mean?" she asked.

"That I love you; that I want you for my wife."

The girl drew back and her hand slipped from his.

"It must after all have been the surf that I heard," she said. "We will not talk of love, at least not now. Some time, when your ship comes in, I will listen to more of your poetry. Love, like the other luxuries, is for those who can afford it. And we—we haven't the price."

A cheery laugh showed the girl's humor, but to the youth her merriment only deepened the cut. He had not told her of his good fortune; he had reserved it as a surprise. She might have loved him for his prospects, but refused to love him for himself.

"You are good," he said, simply, "to speak so plainly. We understand each other now. No more of love, as you say, till—till my ship comes in. Good-by."

He turned and walked rapidly away down the vine-skirted path, and the girl stood watching him till he was lost to sight. His words, "good-by," were ringing in her ears, and she wondered if he meant "good-night."

The next day brought a sad enlightenment. An evening paper announced that David Smith had postponed indefinitely his trip to Europe, as Carroll Morrison, a young attorney he had engaged to take charge of his affairs, had disappeared.

. . . .

In the military hospital at San Francisco the surgeons and nurses were bustling about, making ready for a new lot of arrivals from the Philippines. The transport Thomas had arrived the evening before, and had just passed quarantine with a cargo of suffering men. The surgeon in charge was stumbling around giving orders to nurses and men, now and then swearing softly to himself and berating the enemy across the water.

"This way, Nurse Moore," he said. "See that the cot there is drawn closer to the window. A little sunshine won't hurt a dying man."

Then, to himself, he added:

"A fine girl, that, and the wonder is why she's here. From the East, she says, and evidently of good people. Wearing her life away by day and night, poor thing. Case of love, maybe, but it all comes in war. The men get the bullets, the women the stings."

"That will do," the blunt man resumed after the nurse had pulled the cot around till a sunbeam reached across the pillow. "He won't need a cot long, poor chap. The cot's for Captain Carroll, one of the best soldiers of a brave lot, they tell me. He was strong enough when they left Manila to fight against coming back, but during the voyage the old fever returned, and he's been raving ever since, declaring he must live till his ship got in. A fighting demon, they say, who arose from the ranks, but the fever has sapped his life away. Don't stare like that! Here come the wagons now."

One by one the weakened heroes were carried to their cots, Captain Carroll among them. Nurse Moore, beside the cot, stood erect, looking vacantly ahead. A surgeon stooped and felt the officer's pulse, then bent his head and sounded the heart.

"You'd better look to the living," he said, turning to the woman. "This man is dead."

The nurse turned, peered for an instant into the drawn face, and sank to the floor. Overwork, the surgeons said, but doctors, after all are only men. How could they know? How could they understand?

His ship had come in, but only that his soul might go out.

NEWS OF THE THEATERS.

Attractions for the Week.

Chicago Opera-House—Vaudeville.
Cyclorama—"Battle of Manila."
Dearborn—"Lord Chumley."
Ferris Wheel Park—Vaudeville.
Great Northern—"The Dairy Farm."
Hopkins'—"Under the City Lamps."
Masonic Temple—Vaudeville.
McVicker's—"Hearts Are Trumps."
Middleton's Museum—Vaudeville and curios.
Powers'—"The Christian."
Sam T. Jack's—Burlesque.
Sans Souci Park—Vaudeville.
Sunnyside Park—Vaudeville.
The Chutes—Vaudeville.
Trocadero—Burlesque.

Lord Chumley.

In the last weeks of the stock company season the management of the Dearborn Theater is allowing actors who have been playing supporting parts to try their mettle on leading rôles. This week Edward Mackay has been given the opportunity to appear as Lord Chumley in the play of that name once employed by E. H. Sothern. The first performance was given yesterday afternoon, and it passed in a fashion which was decidedly creditable to the young actor. He was master of the sangfroid demanded for a telling characterization of the slow-witted but generous-hearted Chumley, and he carried the situations needing action with plenty of command. Mr. Mackay has not been given many chances for distinctive work during the year, but it is noticeable that he never has failed when they have come to him. At all times he has been a useful member of the stock organization.

Julia Stuart appeared as Eleanor, Benjamin Johnson as Adam Butterworth, and Gardner Crane as that gentleman of elastic conscience, Gasper Le Sage.

"Young Mrs. Winthrop," one of Bronson Howard's society plays, will be played next week, which is the last of the stock company season, and Gardner Crane will appear as Douglass Winthrop.

The summer extravaganza, "The Burgomaster," will be produced on Sunday, June 17.

Masonic Temple Roof Theater.

The Masonic Temple Roof Theater has started out the season with some good vaudeville entertainments, and the bill for this week is no exception. Cissie Loftus has gone, but Henry Lee has come. Mr. Lee, who is a character actor of ability, has substituted the talent of impersonation for that of mimicry. In the space of twenty minutes yesterday afternoon he presented himself before the audience in the guise of Bismarck, Pope Leo, General Roberts, Rudyard Kipling, General Grant, General Lee, Richard Croker, President Kruger, and Admiral Dewey. Whether he lived up to the manner of each individual of the rather odd collection cannot, of course, be said, but the pictorial likenesses were uniformly striking, and many of the short speeches offered as characteristic of the different subjects were witty. A huge hound helped to give realism to the impersonation of Bismarck. The lines descriptive of the man of iron were those he spoke when he resigned the post of Premier. General Roberts told of his Irish nativity, Rudyard Kipling of the fortune he had gained by creating Tommy Atkins, General Grant wrote the message, "I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer"; General Lee uttered conciliatory words, President Kruger said little of any consequence, Admiral Dewey read the order which sent him to Manila, and Richard Croker, in the brightest of addresses, related how he and New York made a unit.

The other entertainers included Falke and Semon in a novelty musical sketch, Nellie Hawthorne, Alice Shaw and her daughters, McPhee and Hill, and Grant and Morton.

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Programs at the Parks.

The cold weather has not been to the advantage of the summer parks, and the proprietors hope a hot wave is coming this way. At Sans Souci the vaudeville entertainment for the week includes James O. Barrow and a company in a sketch entitled "Tactics"; Clarice Vance, who sings melodies of the South; Almont and Dumont, musical hussars; Douglas and Ford, in a song and dance act; and the Bright brothers, acrobats. The Chicago Marine Band gives daily concerts and White Buffalo and his Indians remain on view.

The vaudeville bill at Sunnyside comprises Lew Hawkins, in a monologue; the six Sennets, in a sketch, "Fun in the Zoological Gardens"; Jules Kusel, baritone; Ray Burton, a slack wire performer; Kelly and Violette, in a sketch; Carey and King, in an acrobatic act; and Gardner and Hunt, in a sketch. Forest's band is also at the park.

The Vernamo Marknad, or Swedish Fair, continues at the Ferris Wheel Park, but is supplemented by a vaudeville bill, upon which appear Howard and Moore, Hebrew impersonators; Zelma Wheeler, dancer; Andrews and Field in a sketch; the Christians, skaters; Nolan Washington, impersonator; Murray sisters, balladists; and Racket and Hazard in a sketch.

Band concerts are given at the Chutes, and on the vaudeville program are the Bartellie troupe of acrobats, Colton and Darrow, in songs and dances; St. Clair and Loreno, in a sketch; and Cummings and McKeever, singers.

Nelson's Imported Brilliant Gelatine, recommended to every housekeeper for jellies, blanc mange, etc.; 1-qt. size, 10c; 2-qt., 16c; all grocers.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

JOHN FISKE'S WORK ON THE CIVIL WAR ONE OF HIS BEST.

It Is Called "The Mississippi Valley in the Civil War" and Gives a Terse and Pithy Account of the Series of Campaigns That Turned the Flank of the Confederacy—Its Critical Estimates of Men Are Among Its Best Features.

THOSE who have read Professor John Fiske's fascinating colonial histories have often wished that his pen might portray the thrilling events of the civil war period. To a limited extent this is what has been done in his new volume "The Mississippi Valley in the Civil War" (Houghton-Mifflin), though the work has no connection with his larger system. It is an expansion of four lectures delivered in St. Louis in 1886 in aid of a Grant monument fund. At the same time it is an enthralling narrative, swift, comprehensive, crisp in comment, and more dramatic than many a historical novel.

Readers of the younger generation, who have found it hard to get a connected idea of the great military operations that crushed the confederacy, can find no better book than this for their purpose. Professor Fiske starts with the statement that the confederacy was defeated by turning its left flank, and he confines himself to telling how this was accomplished by clearing the Mississippi Valley and cutting off the confederates from their source of supplies in the West, and finally opening the way for Sherman's famous march to the sea, while Grant held Lee at Petersburg "until the whole of the confederacy should be knocked away from behind him, leaving him in the air without a prop." It is this great turning movement in the Mississippi Valley that stands forth in vivid lines under Mr. Fiske's masterly treatment. The events are all placed in their proper perspective, and little attention is paid to the confusing minor movements and raids except as they had some bearing on the main developments.

In spite of the fact that the author uses the word "rebels" in his book, it is one of the most impartial histories thus far written on the war. It abounds in frank and pointed criticisms of men and movements on both sides, but these are eminently fair and are without any spirit of sectionalism.

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When Captain Nathaniel Lyon took possession of Camp Jackson, in the suburbs of St. Louis, and made prisoners of the State militia, there was begun a series of aggressive movements that did not end until the surrender of Lee four years later. It was this action of Lyon that started the struggle for the control of the Mississippi Valley, and Mr. Fiske tells of it in dramatic style and with many fresh details. One of the best of these is the account of Captain Lyon's visit to Camp Jackson disguised in a woman's clothes. This incident has been denied, but the author has unimpeachable authority for it in the word of Mrs. Alexander, the mother of Mrs. Francis P. Blair, who lent Captain Lyon the bombazine gown and heavy veil in which he was disguised.

Another dramatic touch is found in an anecdote in which a quiet and modest looking man on a St. Louis street car administers an unexpected rebuke to a youthful fire-eater. The quiet and modest looking man was a St. Louis leather dealer, then quite unknown to fame, whose name was Ulysses Simpson Grant. Another bystander who witnessed the stirring events on that early May day in 1861 was the President of a St. Louis street railroad, William Tecumseh Sherman by name. The next day Grant crossed the river to muster in the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, and Sherman was called to Washington as Colonel of the Thirteenth regulars. Comparatively unimportant incidents of this sort are told in a way that lends color and human interest to the whole narrative.

The author is most severe in his criticisms of Halleck, whom he designates as a man with a "supreme capacity for doing the wrong thing." Halleck's unjust treatment of Grant after the victory of Fort Donelson is censured as it deserves. He also calls Halleck a "worse than mediocre man," and thinks it would have been a blessing if he could have been immured in some "old woman's home." Grant comes in for a touch of censure for his impatience with Thomas just before the latter's crowning victory at Nashville. Professor Fiske ranks Joseph Johnston as next to Lee in ability among the confederates, and says Jefferson Davis was unfair and unwise when he superseded Johnston with Hood. Sherman is criticised for not giving Thomas a stronger force when he left him to look after Hood. He regards Thomas as one of the greatest Generals produced by the civil war, "as well as one of the most attractive characters in American history since George Washington."

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Professor Fiske is pretty certain that the federals were surprised at Shiloh, though neither Grant nor Sherman would ever admit it. He also criticises Grant for failing to pursue the confederates after Shiloh. Probably the reason for this is fully covered by Sherman's humorous remark to Mr. Fiske: "I assure you, my dear fellow, we had had quite enough of their society for two whole days, and were only too glad to be rid of them on any terms."

The capture of New Orleans was the last victory won entirely by wooden vessels, and Mr. Fiske calls it the "crowning exploit of the old-time navy." He seems to be needlessly severe on General Butler's military rule in that city, though he admits that "his administration was in some respects intelligent and able." Of the famous "woman order," he says: "Had its wretched author understood in the smallest degree the feelings of gentlemen, had there entered into his constitution so much as a single fiber of manhood, he would have seen that this vile edict insulted no one else so grossly as the officers and soldiers under his command."

Mr. Fiske's description of the naval battle of Memphis is a fine example of his powers of terse and dramatic narrative: "On the 6th of June, at 6 o'clock in the morning, under the high bluff crowded with anxious citizens gathered in the blazing sunshine to watch the scene, the confederate Commodore Montgomery advanced to the trial of arms, which was short, sharp, and final. At half-past 7 the spectators dispersed to their homes, the men muttering curses, the women in tears. Of their eight gunboats three were captured, three were sunk, and one was blown up; only one escaped. One of the federal ships was seriously injured, and two or three men were wounded, but not a man on that side was killed." The similarity to the battle of Manila suggests itself at once. Memphis surrendered that day, and the Mississippi was open down to Vicksburg. The long and brilliant campaign in which Grant finally took the apparently impregnable stronghold of Vicksburg is told in detail and with an unfailing fascination of style.

No problem novel could hold the interest more imperatively than this narrative of great historical events. Its incisive comments, its dramatic surprises, its touches of artistic color, and its fine unity all combine to make it as valuable for the general reader as for the historical student.

LUCK COMES IN SITTING DOWN.

Detectives Looking for Louis Soeder Find Him When One of Their Number Rests on a Bed.

If Detective Holmes had not sat on a bed in the Soeder residence, 620 Dixon street, yesterday afternoon, Louis Soeder, wanted on a charge of shooting Patrolman Harper, might have escaped. The police searched the house thoroughly but found no trace of Soeder, when Holmes sat down on a bed. Instantly something under the covers made a great commotion. Soeder was found between the mattress and the slats.

He had a revolver, but was disarmed before he had a chance to use it.

The soles on a pair of shoes led to Soeder's arrest. A week ago two detectives surprised three men in the act of entering Frank Kepe's residence, 673 Paulina street. They fled and one of them encountered Patrolman Harper, whom he shot in the right arm. He escaped.

The detectives found that this man had left a pair of newly-soled shoes behind. By inquiring at many cobblers' shops they found the one who had repaired the shoes. He said they belonged to Soeder.

The Best Prescription for Malaria,
Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

BISONS BAD IN THE FIELD

WRETCHED SUPPORT OF PITCHER BAKER ALLOWS CHICAGO TO WIN.

White Stockings Capture the Fourth Straight Battle from Buffalo, Although the Visitors Outbat the Locals—Latter Play Another Errorless Game—Big Crowd Sees the Contest—Indianapolis Beats Kansas City and Continues in the Lead.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	23	8	.741	Kansas City	19	20	.487
Milwaukee	20	16	.555	Minneapolis	18	19	.486
Cleveland	19	16	.542	Buffalo	12	23	.342
Chicago	20	18	.526	Detroit	11	23	.323

Yesterday's Games.

Chicago, 6; Buffalo, 5.
Cleveland, 9; Milwaukee, 0.
Indianapolis, 15; Kansas City, 2.
Minneapolis, 12; Detroit, 9.

Games Today.

Buffalo at Chicago.
Cleveland at Milwaukee.
Detroit at Minneapolis.
Indianapolis at Kansas City.

GREAT CATCH BY FIELDER GETTMAN

Feature of the White Stockings' Sunday Victory Over Buffalo.

Another big crowd went out to the South Side baseball park yesterday afternoon to see the White Stockings play ball, and the thousands who thronged the stands, bleachers, and crowded over into the field saw Comiskey's men take a closely contested game from Buffalo.

A small sized riot served to cause excitement in the sixth inning. The crowds which had taken possession of the base lines were encroaching on the players' territory, and some of the club's employés endeavored to force the line back on the right field side.

One man in the crowd grew belligerent, and the club employé who was engaged in trying to clear the space responded when blows were offered. Just at that particular moment somebody in the bleachers threw a pop bottle down into the crowd. It struck a little boy on the head, cutting him slightly. The crowd seemed to associate the little boy's injury with the row between the groundkeeper and the obstreperous spectator, and a general rush ensued. The police, however, with the assistance of the ball players and Comiskey, quelled the disturbance and the game went on.

The great feature of the afternoon was the wonderful catch made by Gettman of Isbell's drive, which seemed good for three bases. It was even more wonderful than the performance of Hoy on Friday. Isbell met the ball squarely on the nose, and it went on a straight line out into center field, and seemed to rise as it progressed. Gettman made a terrific sprint, but it seemed in vain. Just as the ball appeared lost he jumped up in the air, sticking out one hand. Everybody thought it was a useless attempt, but he whirled around two or three times, came down in a heap, and had the ball sticking safely in his fingers.

It was a performance which the fans present at the game will long remember.

For the third day the White Stockings played without error. But at that, they were exceedingly lucky to win the game. With any sort of support Baker, the Bisons' pitcher, should have won. Two hits, two bases on balls, and an attack of horrors by Buffalo's infield piled up five runs in the second inning for Chicago. Brodie drew a pass. Padden flied out to Gettman, Shugart singled, and Sugden got to first on Martin's error, which also permitted Brodie to score. A base on balls to Patterson filled up the cushions again. Hoy's single to left and a wretched throw by Andrews let in two more. Another error let Patterson get home, and Hoy scored on Dowd's long fly to center. McFarland got to first through an error of Schrecongost, but was caught trying to steal, ending the inning.

The game then developed into a pitchers' battle. Chicago made one hit in the third inning, but not another was scored until the sixth. Baker was holding the White Stockings safe, making them pop up flies or hit easy little infield chances.

Patterson was pitching gilt-edge ball also. Three hits were made off him in the first two innings, but after that he was invincible until the sixth, securing rounds of applause by striking out three men in order in the fifth. After this brilliant performance he was all out. Baker opened the sixth with a two-bagger to right, and scored on Gettman's neat single to left. Shearon's long two-bagger sent Gettman home. Halligan singled, but Shearon was held at second and was caught by Hartman, who captured Schrecongost's grounder. Then Carey hit into a double play, ending the agony, and Buffalo had only two runs for all its hitting.

No more runs came until the eighth, when the same list of men came to bat again. Baker opened with a single this time. Gettman added another and Shearon fouled out. A base on balls to Halligan filled the pillows. Schrecongost came to bat in the nick of time, lining out a single to center which scored Baker and Gettman. A wild pitch let Halligan in, and then Isbell was summoned to relieve Patterson. He gave Carey a base on balls, but Halligan hit down to Dowd and was out at first, Dowd completing a pretty double play by a quick throw to third, heading off Carey. The score was tied and Chicago escaped luckily.

In their half of the eighth the White Stockings again went ahead. Shugart smashed out a pretty single to center and Sugden executed as pretty a sacrifice as could be wished. Isbell's long hit looked good for a homer, but Gettman's great catch spoiled it. Hoy was the man of destiny and responded to the call nobly with a hot liner out into center field, which brought home Shugart, and Chicago was one run ahead. The stands jubilated accordingly, and were anxious for a run or two more to make victory certain, but Dowd went out, third to first.

The Bisons for a moment looked dangerous again in the ninth. Isbell started out by giving Andrews a base on balls. Martin struck out, however, and everybody breathed easier. Then Baker, who had been the most dangerous man of the Buffalo outfit, came up. He smote mightily at Isbell's tantalizing twisters, but the best he could do was a little infield roller to Shugart. Andrews had stolen second and a hit would tie the score. Gettman was then the man of the hour, but he poked a little hit down to Padden, who juggled it a moment, but had plenty of time to catch his man at first, and the game was over.

Score:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	Buffalo.	R	B	P	A	E
Hoy, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	Gettm'n, cf.	2	2	4	0	0
Dowd, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0	Shearon, rf.	0	2	2	0	0
McFar'd, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Halligan, lf.	1	2	3	0	1
Hart'an, 3b.	0	1	3	1	0	Schrec'st, c.	0	1	0	1	1
Brodie, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Carey, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0
Padden, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0	Hallm'n, ss.	0	0	3	1	0
Shugart, ss.	2	2	1	2	0	Andre's, 3b.	0	0	0	4	3
Sugden, c.	1	0	6	2	0	Martin, 2b.	0	0	2	2	4
Patters'n, p.	1	0	0	2	0	Baker, p.	2	2	1	2	0
Isbell	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	6	6	27	12	0	Totals	5	10	24	11	9

Chicago ....0 5 0 0 0 0 0 1 *—6
Buffalo ....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 0—5

Two-base hits—Baker, Shearon. Sacrifice hits—Sugden, Hallman. Stolen bases—Brodie, Andrews. Struck out—By Patterson, Halligan, Hallman, Martin [2], Andrews. Bases on balls—Brodie, Patterson, Halligan, Carey, Andrews. Double plays—Dowd-Hartman, Shugart-Padden-Dowd. Wild pitch—Patterson. Time—1:42. Umpire—Dwyer.

Cleveland, 9; Milwaukee, 0.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 3.—Hoffer toyed with the home club, who could not touch him, while Milwaukee's patched up team fielded miserably. Diggins was put out of the game by the umpire. Score:

Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Waldron, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Picker'g, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Garry, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Crish'm, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Conroy, ss.	0	0	2	4	2	Sullivan, 3b.	1	1	1	0	1
And'n, lf-1b.	0	1	9	1	0	Genins, lf.	2	1	4	0	0
Diggins, 1b.	0	0	3	0	0	La Ch'e, 1b.	2	3	7	1	0
Burke, 3b.	0	0	2	4	2	Flood, 2b.	1	2	4	3	0
Smith, c.	0	1	6	0	1	Viox, ss.	0	1	1	4	1
Whe'r, p-lf.	0	0	1	2	1	Spies, c.	1	2	2	1	0
Rettger, 2b.	0	0	2	1	1	Hoffer, p.	1	0	3	2	0
Reidy, p.	0	0	0	3	2						
Totals	0	3	27	15	9	Totals	9	10	27	11	2

Milwaukee ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Cleveland ....0 3 2 1 0 0 2 1 0—9

Two-base hits—Anderson, Flood. Three-base hits—La Chance, Genins. Home run—Spies. Bases on balls—Off Reidy, 2; off Hoffer, 2. Struck out—By Wheeler, 2; by Reidy, 3; by Hoffer, 2. Double play—Hoffer-La Chance. Innings pitched—By Wheeler, 2; by Reidy, 7; by Hoffer, 9. Umpire—Cantillon. Time—1:35. Attendance—5,000.

Minneapolis, 12; Detroit, 9.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 3.—Detroit and Minneapolis played at slugging today, the latter winning. The game was notable for terrible slaughter of the pitchers. Detroit tried three pitchers and Minneapolis two. Holmes, Detroit's left fielder, made a couple of sensational catches. The rest of the playing was listless and shabby. Davis was injured in the second inning. Score:

Minneap'is.	R	B	P	A	E	Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E
Davis, cf.	1	0	1	0	0	Casey, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Burns, cf.	0	2	3	0	0	Holmes, lf.	0	0	5	0	0
Wilmot, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	Harley, cf.	2	1	2	0	0
Lally, lf.	1	1	7	0	0	Elberf'd, ss.	0	0	2	0	0
Grim, 1b.	2	2	10	0	2	McAll'r, 2b.	2	1	5	3	1
Nance, 3b.	2	2	1	4	1	Dillon, 1b.	2	2	6	0	1
Abbat'o, 2b.	1	1	0	1	0	Stahll'gs, rf.	1	2	2	1	0
Smith, ss.	2	1	1	4	0	Ryan, c.	1	1	0	1	0
Fisher, c.	2	3	1	0	0	Cronin, p.	1	2	0	2	0
Ehret, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Gaston, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Hastings, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Frisk, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	12	13	27	9	3	Totals	9	10	24	12	2

Minneapolis ....1 2 0 4 1 3 0 1 *—12
Detroit ....0 0 1 2 4 2 0 0 0—9

Two-base hits—Nance, Harley, Stahlings, Ryan. Three-base hit—Nance. Home run—Cronin. Passed ball—Ryan. Bases on balls—Off Ehret, 3; off Cronin, 3. Hit by pitched ball—McAllister, Abbaticchio. Stolen bases—Grim, Harley, Dillon. Struck out—By Ehret, 1. Time—2:00. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance—4,000.

Indianapolis, 5; Kansas City, 2.

Kansas City, Mo., June 3.—Dammann was in fine form today, allowing Kansas City but three hits, while Patten was too liberal with his passes to first. This, together with timely hits, won the game for Indianapolis. Attendance, 7,000. Score:

Kan. City.	R	B	P	A	E	Indianap's.	R	B	P	A	E
Hemphill, rf.	1	0	0	1	1	Hogri'r, rf.	2	2	2	0	0
Gear, cf.	1	0	2	0	0	Powers, c.	0	1	1	8	0
O'Brien, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Magoon, 2b.	1	1	2	8	1
Dungan, 1b.	0	1	10	0	1	Seybold, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Coughlin, 3b.	0	1	3	4	0	Madison, ss.	0	2	2	3	0
Schaefer, ss.	0	0	3	4	0	Kelley, 1b.	0	3	17	0	0
Wilson, c.	0	0	6	1	2	Flynn, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Stewart, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0	Hickey, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Patten, p.	0	1	0	2	1	Damma'n, p.	1	0	0	4	0
Totals	2	3	27	14	5	Totals	5	11	27	19	1

Kansas City ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Indianapolis ....2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Patten, Magoon, Hogriever. Sacrifice hits—O'Brien, Magoon, Flynn. Stolen bases—Coughlin, Flynn, Hickey, Magoon. Bases on balls—By Patten, 8; by Dammann, 4. Struck out—By Patten, 3; by Dammann, 4. Left on bases—Kansas City, 6; Indianapolis, 9. Time—1:50. Umpire—McDonald.

DAY OF REST FOR THE ORPHANS.

Row Over Loss of Cincinnati Club Uniforms by Fire.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	23	11	.676	Chicago	18	17	.514
Brooklyn	19	14	.576	Boston	13	18	.419
St. Louis	18	16	.529	Cincinnati	12	21	.364
Pittsburg	20	18	.526	New York	12	20	.375

Games Today.

Chicago at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at New York.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, June 3.—[Special.]—Loftus' crowd of pennant chasers had a day of rest today and fled from town in all directions. Griffith, Dexter, McCarthy, and most of the men were surf bathing at Coney Island. Green and Bradley ran down to Paterson, N. J., to visit Dick Cogan, and Callahan went up to his old home at Fitchburg, Mass., and will rejoin the team at Boston.

The Cincinnati club agreed to transfer the games scheduled at Cincinnati June 21, 22, 23, and 24 to the Chicago grounds because of the burning of the Cincinnati stands. There is another story connected with the fire at Cincinnati, and trouble may arise from it. All the uniforms of the Cincinnati club were burned and the Reds are now touring the East, borrowing uniforms from the home clubs. The story got abroad among the Cincinnati players that the club intends to make the men buy new uniforms, and there is open rebellion in the ranks of Allen's crew. The men are forced to pay $30 each for two uniforms and they do not want to double the amount because those uniforms were destroyed.

Yesterday the Reds came near being forced to play in Adamesque garb. The New York players, hearing the tale of woe told by the Reds, declined to lend uniforms to the players, but were finally coerced into letting Allen's men use the suits. Last night Bancroft wanted to borrow the Chicago uniforms to use in an exhibition game today and the Anarchists in the Chicago club raised a big protest, saying they would not let the suits unless the Cincinnati management would promise to pay for uniforms. Manager Loftus, however, loaned Bancroft the suits.

Tomorrow Chicago and Brooklyn will clash again and Griffith will pitch for Chicago.

RED MEN AGAINST COLORED MEN.

Columbia Giants Defeat the Nebraska Indians—Other Local Games.

In a hotly contested game the Nebraska Indians were defeated by the Columbia Giants yesterday at the latter's grounds, Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue. The Red Men had the game won until the eighth inning, when Binga and Patterson's safe hits, coupled with a brace of errors, allowed the Giants to win. The feature of the game was the fast fielding of both teams. Score:

Giants.	R	B	P	A	E	Indians.	R	B	P	A	E
Grant, 2b.	0	0	2	5	0	Green, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
Binga, 3b.	2	2	1	2	0	Ninham, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Pat'rson, lf.	0	2	2	0	0	Corbett, ss.	0	0	2	4	1
White, ss.	1	0	0	0	0	Graham, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Holland, cf.	0	0	1	0	1	Buckhart, c.	0	3	3	1	1
Wilson, p.	1	2	2	3	0	Miner, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Barton, rf.	0	1	0	1	0	Taylor, 3b.	1	3	1	0	0
Johnson, 1b.	0	1	13	0	1	Dupois, 1b.	0	0	11	0	1
Burns, c.	0	1	6	0	0	Salene, p.	0	1	0	4	0
Totals	4	9	27	11	2	Totals	3	8	24	12	3

Giants ....0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 *—4
Indians ....2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Binga, Wilson, Johnson, Buckhart, Taylor, Salene. Three-base hit—Paterson. Struck out—By Wilson, 6; by Salene, 2. Wild pitch—Wilson. Hit by pitcher—Green, Salene. Passed balls—Burns, Buckhart. Time of game—1:35. Umpire—Mullane.

Auburn Park, 12; Whiting Grays, 3.

Sullivan pitched a magnificent game for Auburn yesterday. The visitors were unable to do anything with him when they had men on the sacks. J. Andrews' fielding and batting deserve much credit. Scanlon did well. G. Andrews stole home while the pitcher was holding the ball, much to the delight of the spectators. Score:

Aub'n Pk.	R	B	P	A	E	Wh'g Gr's.	R	B	P	A	E
J And's, cf.	1	4	5	0	1	Mat'ws, ss.	0	2	4	5	2
Donovan, c.	1	1	6	1	0	Riley, 1b.	1	2	7	0	0
Gert'r'h, ss.	1	2	0	4	0	Cul'rton, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
G.And's, 1b.	2	3	8	0	0	H'dsw'h, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Condon, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Mackey, 3b.	0	2	2	1	1
Seng, 3b.	2	1	1	2	0	Ransom, c.	0	0	8	3	1
Johnson, 2b.	2	1	5	1	1	Scanlon, cf.	1	1	0	0	1
Hollison, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	Weber, 2b.	0	0	2	2	2
Sullivan, p.	0	0	1	2	0	Brennan, p.	1	0	0	3	2
						Powers, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	12	13	27	10	2	Totals	3	10	27	14	8

Auburn Park ....1 1 0 3 2 0 0 0 5—12
Whiting Grays ....0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0— 3

Two-base hits—J. Andrews, Riley. Double play—Brennan-Matthews-Riley. Base on balls—Johnson [3], J. Andrews. Struck out—By Sullivan, 5; by Brennan, 6. Wild pitches—Brennan, 2. Passed ball—Ransom. Umpire—Tindill. Time of game—1:50.

Illinois Steels, 6; Spaldings, 4.

The Illinois Steels defeated the Spaldings yesterday at Sixty-seventh street and Stony Island avenue, despite many errors by the Steels' third baseman. Score:

Ill. Steel.	R	B	P	A	E	Spaldings.	R	B	P	A	E
Holmes, 1b.	2	2	13	0	1	Carder, ss.	1	0	2	3	0
Larson, cf.	2	3	0	0	0	O'Con'r, 2b.	0	1	2	3	1
Burton, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Clark, lf.	0	0	1	0	1
Cassibo'e, c.	0	3	5	0	0	Letzin'r, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Kelley, 2b.	0	1	6	3	1	Pickett, 1b.	2	2	10	1	1
Snail, 3b.	1	1	2	4	4	Adams, c.	0	1	9	0	1
Shepard, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Hoff'an, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Wallace, ss.	0	0	0	5	1	Giblin, cf.	0	2	1	0	0
Bubsier, p.	0	1	1	3	1	Rhodes, p.	0	0	0	4	1
Totals	6	12	27	15	8	Totals	4	9	27	11	5

Illinois Steel ....0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 3—6
Spaldings ....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2—4

Two-base hits—Holmes, Pickett, Letzinger [2], Larson, Cassibone. Stolen bases—Pickett, Wallace. Double plays—Kelley-Holmes, Carder-O'Connor-Pickett. Struck out—By Bubser, 6; by Rhodes, 8. Umpire—Pfeffer.

Interstate League.

AT COLUMBUS.

Columbus ....0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 1—5 9 4
Mansfield ....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 4 2
Batteries—Wolfe and Beville, Smith and Belt.

AT DAYTON.

Dayton ....1 8 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—11 11 3
Youngstown ....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0— 2 5 4
Batteries—Wicker and Donahue, Crowe and Hess.

AT WHEELING.

Wheeling-Fort Wayne game postponed account injunction granted by Circuit Court Saturday.

AT TOLEDO—FIRST GAME.

Toledo ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 8 1
Newcastle ....3 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 *—7 11 2
Batteries—Ewing and Arthur, Smith and Graffius.

SECOND GAME.

Toledo ....0 3 2 1 0 0 0 6 2—14 20 1
Newcastle ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 6 4
Batteries—Joss and Hannaford, Figgemier and Graffius.

Central League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Bloomington	21	5	.808	Decatur	10	16	.385
Danville	19	7	.731	Terre Haute	10	18	.357
Peoria	13	14	.481	Jacksonville	9	20	.310

AT BLOOMINGTON.

Jacksonville ....0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 1—6 7 6
Bloomington ....2 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0—5 7 6
Batteries—Searls and T. Hackett; McGreevy and Elsey.

AT DECATUR.

Danville ....0 0 2 0 2 4 1 1 *—10 20 5
Decatur ....0 1 0 0 0 2 0 2 0—5 12 7
Batteries—McMackin and F. Herbert; Badgers, McIntyre and McGuire.

AT PEORIA.

Peoria ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 *—6 5 7
Terre Haute ....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—4 10 4
Batteries—Coons and Jessup, Steele and Montgomery.

Western League.

AT SIOUX CITY.

Sioux City ....0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0—3 7 4
Pueblo ....2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—4 6 0
Batteries—Wenig and Cote, Andrews and Graham.

AT OMAHA.

Omaha ....3 0 1 0 2 0 0 2 *—8 9 0
Des Moines ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2—3 7 3
Batteries—Hughes and Wilson, Weimer and Zeisler.

AT ST. JOSEPH.

St. Joseph ....0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 5—8 11 3
Denver ....0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0—5 8 3
Batteries—Maupin and Kling, McNealy and McCauslin.

International League.

	W.	L.	P.c.		W.	L.	P.c.
London	13	4	.765	Chatham	8	11	.421
Gr. Rapids	12	8	.600	Hamilton	7	12	.368
Saginaw	9	11	.450	Pt. Huron	6	13	.353

AT GRAND RAPIDS.

Hamilton ....0 0 2 1 0 1 7 2 0—13 15 4
Grand Rapids ....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2 5 5
Batteries—Freeland and Confell, Hagerman and Holmes.

AT SAGINAW.

Saginaw ....2 0 4 0 1 2 2 1 *—12 15 9
Chatham ....2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—5 7 3
Batteries—Robb and Kleinow, Hale and Sanders.

Miscellaneous Games.

At South Bend, Ind.—Greens, 10; Gunthers, 5.
At Waukegan, Ill.—Oaklands, 10; Waukegan, 8.
At Michigan City, Ind.—Mandel Bros., 11; Grays, 1.
At Joliet, Ill.—Standards, 10; Warrens, 7.
At Naperville, Ill.—Naperville, 20; Co. D., Aurora, 4.

Wisconsin Launch Raised.

Madison, Wis., June 3.—[Special.]—The varsity coaching launch, John Day, was raised this morning and by tomorrow will be in shape for use again. It is apparently in as good shape as ever.

LAST WEEK AND THIS WEEK IN SPORT.

The McCoy-Ryan prize fight at Tattersall's on Tuesday night, with its sensational ending, was the chief event of last week in sport. The articles of agreement provided there should be no decision in case both men were on their feet at the close of the bout, which was of six rounds duration. Referee Hogan, who says he was ignorant of this proviso, gave McCoy the decision, and was assaulted by Ryan, who said he was robbed. Fight critics declared the worst Ryan should have had was a draw. Hogan afterwards reversed his decision, making it in accordance with the articles. The entire affair has aroused a lot of unfavorable comment, allegations of jobbery being made by those who bet on Ryan.

McCoy met an unexpectedly hard proposition in Jack Bonner in New York on Friday night. Bonner lasted for thirteen rounds before McCoy disposed of him.

Oscar Gardner made short work of Harry Forbes at the Star Theater on Friday night, knocking him out in one round.

* * *

Decoration day (Wednesday) brought around the usual extensive program of sporting events. Each of the Chicago baseball teams lost two games, and each dropped to fifth place. The White Stockings lost the entire series to Kansas City, but regained fourth place by defeating Buffalo.

* * *

Axel Carlson won time prize in the Century Handicap on Wednesday, and George Schal won the race.

* * *

The Prince of Wales for the second time won the great English Derby, this time with Diamond Jubilee, on Wednesday.

* * *

A tragedy resulted in the bicycle races at Waltham on the same date, Stafford and Miles being killed through the motocycle leaving the track at full speed and crashing into an electric light pole.

* * *

College men had a busy week, ending with the Western Intercollegiate championships on Saturday at Ravenswood. Michigan won by half a point from Chicago, with California third, and Wisconsin fourth.

On Wednesday the University of Illinois defeated Michigan at Detroit, thus tying with the Wolverines and virtually winning the Western championship. Illinois has gone through the season with only two defeats, those by Michigan. Michigan has suffered two defeats at the hands of Wisconsin, one by Chicago, and one by Notre Dame.

* * *

The Hawthorne racetrack opened on Monday, and although the track has been heavy the racing has been high class. On Monday Lieutenant Gibson had a walkover in the Latonia Derby.

A great race was run at Gravesend on Saturday when Jean Beraud and Ethelbert met in a match, Ethelbert demonstrating his superiority over Whitney's colt.

* * *

The whist carnival opened on Wednesday at the Tremont House and brought together a large number of experts. The Chicago clubs finished well.

SPORTING GOSSIP OF LONDON.

Prince of Wales Is Long on Luck—Harry Vardon Lowers Record of Musselburgh Course.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, June 3.—Oradora, who won the Apprentices' Plate at Gatwick, but was subsequently objected to on the ground that her jockey had ridden winners in America, has been disqualified and the race awarded to Engineer, who finished second.

* * *

The Prince of Wales is long on luck, as he not only won the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby on the racetrack, but carried off the championship gold medal in a display of shorthorns at the Bath and West of England show.

* * *

The competition for the Irish golf championship reached the semi-final stage yesterday, Reade, the holder, being defeated by Webbe.

* * *

At the Irish tennis championship meeting at Dublin the women's doubles were won by the Misses Cooper and the men's doubles by R. F. and H. L. Dougherty.

* * *

Playing over the Musselburgh course on Monday, Harry Vardon broke the record by 3 strokes, with a score of 67.

* * *

Thirteen entries have been received for the cup given by the German Emperor for the yacht race from Dover to Heligoland on June 16. The boats range from 80 to 175 tons.

* * *

A jumping match for $1,000 a side and the world's championship was to have been contested by Colguitt of England and Baker of America, but the former refused to turn out and the latter was declared the winner.

* * *

Harold Barker made a remarkable score at the Gun club meeting on Saturday, not missing a shot the entire afternoon and winning the Derby, 30 yards, sweepstakes, and $500 challenge cup.

* * *

Herbert Jones, who rode Jubilee in the Derby, is a mere stable boy, but the only one who seems to be able to control the erratic animal.

* * *

David Buchanan, the famous Cambridge cricketer, is dead.

* * *

The Hurlingham polo team, of which Marshall Field Jr. of Chicago is a member, defeated the veterans by a score of 8 goals to 4 on Monday.

* * *

Nearly $7,000 has been raised for a memorial to F. G. Tait, the golf champion killed in the Boer war.

* * *

Lord Alington has had a golf links laid out at Crichel Wimborne, in Dorsetshire, by Tom Dunn, who recently returned from America. Lady Alington had her first lesson in the game from Dunn on Saturday.

* * *

At the international regatta held at Gibraltar the Gibraltar Rowing club won the prizes presented by the Queen and Infanta of Spain.

* * *

C. Bennett, England's four-mile amateur champion, defeated S. J. Robinson, the ten-mile champion, by sixty yards in a five-mile events on Monday. The mile times were 4:51; second, 10:04; third, 15:23; fourth, 20:40; fifth, 25:48⅘.

AVERAGES IN BOWLING TOURNEY.

Chicagos Make a World's Record—Peorias Doing Fairly Well.

The Chicago-South End series last week in the Illinois bowling tournament was by far the best contest ever recorded in the West. Three 1,000 scores and over were chalked up. Two of them the Chicago team batted out, making a total score of 2,949 pins for the three games, an average of 983, which is a world's record.

The Peoria team made its appearance Thursday, breaking even for the eighteen games played, at which gait it is possible it may finish. It secured one game from the West Chicagos.

The league standing:

	Games.	W.	L.	Total.	High.	Pct.
West Chicago	39	26	13	34,804	1,004	.667
Chicago	36	24	12	32,758	1,044	.667
South End	39	23	16	34,685	1,005	.590
American	36	21	15	31,879	1,045	.583
Commercial	39	21	18	34,692	990	.538
North Chicago	39	21	18	34,192	1,015	.538
Lake View	36	18	18	31,708	1,034	.500
Schoenhofen	36	18	18	31,357	965	.500
Peoria	18	9	9	15,526	932	.500
South Side	39	19	20	34,124	965	.487
Interclub	36	17	19	31,227	944	.472
Southwest	36	12	24	30,848	938	.333
Northwest	39	12	27	33,740	951	.308
North Shore	36	11	25	30,312	942	.306

Individual averages of those who have 175 or better, with thirty games or more, are as follows:

	Games.	Total.	High.	Average.
Bangart, North Chicago	39	7,479	246	191 30-39
W. V. Thompson, Interclub	33	6,151	246	186 13-33
Brill, Chicago	36	6,713	237	186 17-36
Stoike, Schoenhofen	33	6,126	234	185 21-33
Shepard, Chicago	36	6,637	243	184 13-36
Meier, South Side	39	7,182	237	184 6-39
Harrington, South End	36	6,622	237	183 34-36
Haslam, West Chicago	39	7,161	228	183 21-39
Harb, Chicago	36	6,587	237	182 35-36
Worden, American	30	5,474	258	182 14-30
Mrosek, North Chicago	36	6,564	244	182 12-36
Canfield, American	36	6,550	215	181 34-36
Chisholm, South End	39	7,060	232	181 1-39
Alten, Schoenhofen	36	6,511	226	180 31-36
La Salle, Commercial	39	7,044	231	180 24-39
Nelson, Commercial	39	7,033	235	180 13-39
Jones, American	30	5,401	230	180 1-30
Hanna, Chicago	36	6,477	240	179 33-36
Cresswell, Chicago	36	6,470	225	179 26-36
Berrin, Lake View	36	6,468	235	179 24-36
McCree, Commercial	39	7,003	238	179 22-39
Kenna, West Chicago	39	6,998	257	179 17-39
Flenner, South End	33	5,916	227	179 9-33
Bender, Interclub	30	5,355	247	178 15-30
Johnson, Northwest	30	5,321	210	177 11-30
E. Ruther, Southwest	30	5,338	216	177 28-30
Berlin, Lake View	33	5,869	248	177 28-33
Waller, American	36	6,401	224	177 29-36
Eddy, West Chicago	39	6,923	222	177 20-39

The individual averages of the Peoria team:

	Games.	Total.	High.	Average.
Doering	9	1,608	238	178 6-9
Nicot	6	1,066	222	177 4-6
Kneer	12	2,139	215	178 3-12
Ulrichson	12	2,125	204	177 1-12
Peter	18	3,048	208	169 6-18
Andres	18	3,023	224	167 17-18

Tonight the Schoenhofen and Interclub teams meet the Peorias.

ROW OVER JOCKEY DUGAN

TURF CONGRESS LICENSE COMMITTEE REFUSES TO REINSTATE HIM.

Captain Rees, Who Presided at Hawthorne When the Boy Was Set Down, Comes from Memphis to Fight the Case and He Wins Despite the Recommendation of the Hawthorne Directors—Latter Now Talk of Making Trouble.

Another row is on between the Chicago Jockey club and the Turf Congress. Yesterday the Turf Congress License committee met at Hotel Wellington to consider the application of Jockey Dugan for reinstatement, and after a long session devoted exclusively to this case denied the application.

Jockey Dugan was ruled off at Hawthorne last summer for a ride on Harry Nutter that was unsatisfactory to Presiding Judge Rees. A few weeks later Dugan brought suit for damages against the Chicago Jockey club. This case has not come to trial. About a month ago the Chicago Jockey club directors met, and agreed to recommend Dugan's reinstatement to the Turf Congress License committee. Yesterday's meeting was to consider this recommendation.

Several interesting points were involved. Captain Rees did not return to Hawthorne to preside over the races this year, and yesterday he was on hand, coming all the way from Memphis to protest against the reinstatement of the jockey whom he had set down. Horace Tomlinson, one of the Hawthorne directors, was present in the interest not only of the Chicago Jockey club, but of himself as well, for he has engaged Jockey Dugan to ride for his stable in case the jockey is again restored to good standing. Thus it became a controversy before the committee between Rees, former judge at Hawthorne, and Tomlinson, now one of the directors at that track.

Vote Against Reinstatement.

The committee discussed the matter from 10 a. m. until 3 p. m. and then unanimously voted against Dugan's reinstatement. As a result Director Tomlinson and other Hawthorne officials threaten a "sensation." They do not say what it will be, but it is inferred to mean a contemplated revolt against the Turf Congress. This is precisely the same threat that was made last winter, when the Turf Congress threatened to take into its own hand the subject of naming the dates for race meetings on all tracks that were members of the congress—Chicago tracks being among them. Against this proposition the Chicago tracks united and it was never carried into effect.

The License committee is composed of E. C. Hopper, Cincinnati, secretary of the Turf Congress; Charles F. Price, Louisville, and Joseph A. Murphy of St. Louis. These men are considered by the Hawthorne officials to be unfriendly to the Chicago tracks, and hence the talk of war. Moreover, they assert that Captain Rees is unfriendly to Hawthorne because he did not return here this season as presiding judge.

But there is another side of the story. Captain Rees' friends point to the well known fact that he always has been known as a stickler for discipline and the hardest judge in the country from whom to secure a reinstatement. Moreover, Captain Rees is said to have refused to return to the Hawthorne track this season because he was interfered with last summer by the track manager. He declared at the time that he would not return to the track if it was not understood that no attempt should ever again be made to interfere in any way with him as the presiding judge.

Follow Turf Precedent.

There is an unwritten law to the effect that when a jockey is reinstated it must be upon the recommendation of the judge who set him down, and this undoubtedly will be given as the reason for the action taken yesterday by the License committee. Accordingly, it remains to be seen whether the Chicago Jockey club will declare war upon the congress for its action.

Horsemen are much interested in the case. Among those who are familiar with the facts there appears to be a disposition to think Dugan was innocent of the offense for which he was punished, but whether the local track will be upheld in making war against the Turf congress for refusing to reinstate him without Captain Rees' recommendation is another question.

Eight starters are likely to go to the post in the Juvenile Stakes at Hawthorne today. Owners are not compelled to make their declarations until forty-five minutes before post time, and several of them told Secretary Letcher yesterday they would start their horses today providing the track was in good shape. As the course has dried out and is now nearly fast, it is likely all of the eight will go to the post. Four have already paid the starting fee of $50 each. These are: Garry Hermann, 121 pounds; Miss Bennett, 120; Silverdale, 118; and Sortie, 113. The others likely to start are: Kimball Patterson's Audrain-Tulla Blackburn filly Glove, 110 pounds; H. T. Griffin's Pirate of Penzance-Right Wild colt, Wild Pirate, 118 pounds; James Y. Carter's Jersey Lad-Clever filly, Only One, 110 pounds; and "Lucky" Baldwin's Emperor of Norfolk-Miss Ford colt, Forkford, 113 pounds.

Starter Holtman did good work at Hawthorne last week. He got his fields away in excellent shape, there being little delay at the post, and most of the sendoffs were made to good breaks. The attendance was big, considering the weather. Decoration day drew out over 12,000 paying patrons, and the Saturday crowd numbered about 4,000.

Eggerson took first place as a cross-country jockey by riding all three winners in the steeplechases. His most marked success was with Globe II. Saturday. Eggerson rode Chenier on Wednesday and beat a good field, including Globe II. Saturday he had the mount on Brenock's horse and made a show of Chenier.

The spring meeting program of the Harlem Jockey club will be ready for distribution by Wednesday. There have been 111 nominations made in the Austin Stakes, to be run on Saturday, and from the list of eligibles now at Harlem it looks as if the event will have a large number of entries. Among the probable starters will be the following: Thomas Carey, The Lady, Knight-banneret, The Monk, Molo, Sam Fullen, Handpress, Mitten, Evelyn Bird, Brisk, Blue Lick, Gold Fox, Jimp, Florizar, Orimar, Frank Thompson, and others.

It has been decided that no 3-year-olds will be allowed to contest in the steeplechase races at Harlem.

ENTRIES FOR TODAY'S RACES.

Cards at Hawthorne, Brooklyn, St. Louis, and Newport.

AT HAWTHORNE.

First race, 1 mile, selling:

Praetorian	122	Annis Palmer	107
Maccabee	112	The Bobby	104
Lake Mills	112	Lydia S.	102
Stites	107		

Second race, ¾ mile:

Hermoso	124	Miss Ross	109
Nobleman	117	Tyrba	109
Bangle	114	Fly by Night	109
Orimar	114		

Third race, steeplechase, handicap, short course:

Globe II.	146	Viking	135
Lord Chesterfield	143	Durward	133
Monita	140	Becky Rolfe	128
Zufallig	136	Frond	130
Van Brunt	135		

Fourth race, ¾ mile, value $1,800, the Juvenile Stakes, for 2-year-olds:

Garry Hermann	121	Silverdale	118
Miss Bennett	120	Sortie	113

Fifth race, 1¼ miles, selling:

Handpress	111	Vain	104
Jimp	107	Star Chamber	104
Trimmer	107	Thomas Carey	89
Vincennes	104		

Sixth race, 1 mile:

Teucer	110	Strangest	106
Tenby	110	Gold Fox	106
Molo	110	Donna Rita	105
Great Bend	110	Hub Prather	103
Title	107	Lady Meddlesome	101
Rinaldo	107		

AT BROOKLYN.

First race, 1¾ miles, over 7 hurdles—Governor Griggs, 167 pounds; Dr. Eichburg, 152; Lackland, 152; Mazo, 140; Hardy C., 136; Athanas, 132; Charagrace, 132; Foolhardy, 130.

Second race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds, selling—Beau Gallant, 108 pounds; Alara, 106; Bob Baker, 106; Bowen, 104; The Golden Prince, 104; Educate, 104; The Ebuecoat, 104; Moor, 101; Glen Nellie, ch. f. by His Highness—Nelglen, 100; Lambkin, 99; Quiz, 97.

Third race, 1 mile and 70 yards, 3-year-olds, maidens—Long Isle, 112 pounds; Orontas, 112; Lancewood, 112; Okettee, 112; Rochester, 109; Redpath, 109; Beautiful, 107; Good Morrow, 107.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, fillies, the Criterion Stakes, value $3,500—Ida Corbey, 114 pounds; Princess Pepper, 114; Cap and Bells, b. f., by Domino—Ben My Chree, 114; Bramble Bush, 114; Empress of Beauty, 114; Maiden Lane, b. f., by Pursebearer—Maid Alvion, 114; Luerana, 114; Add, 114; Janice, 114; Ashes, 114; Mary McCov, 114; Anecdote, 114.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles, handicap—Firearm, 126 pounds; Kinnikinnick, 115; Survivor, 114; Charentus, 113; Maximo Gomez, 114; Kilogram, 108; Knight of the Garter, 108; Hammock, 104; Ten Candles, 104; Jack Point, 100; Montanic, 100; Hardly, 97; Laudeman, 95.

Sixth race, about ¾ mile—Marblehead, 110 pounds; Prince Richard, 107; Tinge, 106; Picardy, 105; Tourainne, 103; Manitoban, 102; Kamara, 101; Village Pride, 101; Gaze, 101; The Amazon, 95; Her Ladyship, 94.

AT ST. LOUIS.

First race, 1¼ miles, selling—Baffled, Rouge-et-Noir, 87 pounds; Rood, 89; Helen Paxton, Our Clara, 102; Abusive, 104; Hungry Hill, Tewanda, Bill Jackman, 108; Pacemaker, Parole d'Or, Mystery, 111.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse—Tigris, 91 pounds; Hi-Nock-Er, 93; Tulla Fonso, 97; Vesper Light, Harry Dunn, Crystalline, 99; Matthews, 109; Algol, 119.

Third race, ¾ mile, purse—Amorosa, Mintara, Sophie S., Darlene, 105 pounds; Skipwith, Danger Line, 108; Miss Zara, The Mecca, 110; Siddara, 113.

Fourth race, 1 mile, purse—Russell R., Silent Friend, Tom Gilmore, Tickful, 97 pounds; Helen H. Gardner, 101; King's Highway, 103; Pinochle, 111.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, handicap—Celeste d'Or, Logan Mulhall, 90 pounds; Dr. Cave, 95; Bummer, 102; Fireside, 108; Loving Cup, 112.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling—Queen Esher, 105 pounds; Eulalie, Necklace, Lahn, Bertha Nell, Also Ran II., La Mascotta, 107; Diggs, 109; Ned Wicks, Apple Jack, Ben Bey, imp. Loiterer.

AT NEWPORT.

First race, selling, 6 furlongs—Iris, Acushla, Junaetta, 102 pounds; J. Lucille, 103; Bienheim, Carlotta C., Violet Parsons, 104; Beekman, Ben Frost, 106; Crinkle, 107; Winter, 108; Agitator, 111.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—High Ebb, Glass Slipper, School for Scandal, Crescent Queen, Cean, 98 pounds; Virginia T., Queen Carnival, Levena B., 106.

Third race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Lela Murray, 95 pounds; Richardson, 97; Bethlehem Star, Abrogate, 99; Nervura, 100; High Noon, Skookum, 102; Goose Liver, Bellamy, 104; Flammarion, 107.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Charlie O'Brien, 92 pounds; Philippine, Strathbrock, Silver Coin, 95; Foneda, Etta, Unsight, 98; Peter Duryea, 100; Ennomia, 102; Florizar, 103; Eltholin, 112.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Nelse Morris, 99 pounds; Glenbow, John McGurk, 102; Irving Mayor, Joe Vail, Volkmann, 109; Drogheda, 114.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Rifle, Finem Respice, 102 pounds; Fannie Taylor, 105; Possum, Samovar, Alice Belle, La Grange, 107; Trebor, 109; Dandy H., 110; George B. Cox, Banished, 112.

Brookdale Handicap Weights.

New York, June 3.—The weights for the Brookdale Handicap, at one mile and a furlong, to be run on Tuesday, June 5, at Gravesend, are:

Ethelbert, 134 pounds; Jean Beraud, Imp, 127; Kinley Mack, 125; Voter, 118; Firearm, Raffaelo, Prince McClurg, 116; McLeod of Dare, 115; Rush, Admiration, May Hempstead, 114; King Barleycorn, 112; Little Saint, 108; Intrusive, Brigade, 107; Central Trust, 105; Garrick, 103; Sam McKeever, 102; Survivor, Advance Guard, 100; Charentus, 99; Wait Not, 98; Maribert, 97; Petruchio, Sidney Lucas, Toddy, Half Time, Autumn, Skyscraper, 95; Montanic, 93; Sarmatian, 92; Greyfield, 90; Jack Point, 89; Strathconan, Marblehead, 88; Delaney, 87.

SPECULATE OVER PARIS EVENTS.

Eight Maroon Athletes in Training for the Trip.

Much speculation is indulged in at the University of Chicago as to the men who will be selected to represent the university at the international games at Paris in July. Eight of the track athletes have been told to remain at the training table until further notice, and the Paris team will be picked from these eight men. They are W. A. Moloney, F. G. Moloney, H. B. Slack, H. H. Lord, E. D. Leffingwell, Charles Burroughs, C. E. Hulbert, and T. W. Mortimer. W. A. Moloney will undoubtedly be taken, as his performances at the Western Intercollegiate meet last Saturday in the half mile run, after previously winning the quarter mile, marks him one of the greatest middle distance runners in America.

F. G. Moloney will probably be another member of the team. He did fine work last Saturday in the high hurdles, although he was beaten by McLean of Michigan in the 220-yard hurdles. He would stand little show with Kraenzlein of Pennsylvania, but is one of the best hurdlers in the West, and has a month before him for improvement.

For the sprints there is much uncertainty. Burroughs is considered the fastest man in the West, having won the 100-yard dash in ten seconds in the Western Intercollegiate meet last year. Leffingwell has only recently come into prominence as a sprinter. He won the 100-yard dash in the Chicago-Illinois dual meet and also in the Chicago-Wisconsin dual meet, both events being run in :10, but he was assisted in each case by a slight wind at his back. Slack showed remarkable speed in the 220-yard dash in the dual meet with Illinois, and gave promise of wonderful sprinting powers, but he strained a tendon at Madison a week ago and may not be in shape to run again for months. H. H. Lord is a good middle distance runner, but cannot be considered a first rank man.

C. E. Hulbert promises to be one of the fastest mile runners in the country, although at present there are several who outclass him. He is the only long distance runner Stagg has, and has a good chance for the Paris team.

T. W. Mortimer is the only field athlete who has any show for the team. He has good form in the hammer throw, but has about reached his limit of distance in that event.

Preliminary races will be run during the next two weeks to decide which five of these eight men will be selected. The team will sail for Europe June 23.

THREE DIVIDE SHOOTING HONORS.

Kuss, Kessler, and Bradley Make High Scores at Eureka Club.

R. Kuss, M. Kessler, and W. Bradley divided honors with the high scores in the main event of the Eureka Gun club at Lyons yesterday. The wind blew mildly, with a most favorable light for good scores. The birds were on the whole a good lot with some few setters among them. The main event was at ten live pigeons at thirty yards' rise. The score:

H. Ehlers ....2 0 1 1 0 1 2 1 1 2—8
D. Carter ....1 2 2 2 1 2 0 1 0 *—7
Plumber ....2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 * 0—8
Kessler ....2 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 2—10
D. Chicker ....0 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 2—9
W. Bradley ....2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1—10
L. Gatz ....2 0 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 1—8
C. Fredericks ....2 0 2 0 2 2 1 2 2 2—8
Bowers ....0 2 2 1 2 0 0 1 2 2—7
R. Kuss ....2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2—10

Following the principal event were several sweepstakes. No. 1 was at five pigeons, Nos. 2 and 4 were at ten targets, Nos. 3, 5, and 6 were at fifteen targets, all at unknown angles, and No. 7 was at ten live pigeons at thirty yards' rise. The summaries:

	Events						
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
N. Ford	3	8	14	5	12	12	..
Bradley	3	8	12	7	13	12	..
Coppernall	3	4	12	7	9	13	..
Plumber	3	8	11	8	11	6	9
D. Chicker	5	4	7	..	..	..	8
Kessler	4	..	11	8	12	13	10
W. Brown	4	8	9	7	10	..	4
Pollard	..	8	13	8	11	12	..
H. Ehlers	..	5	..	..	..	9	9
Bowers	..	7	11	8	..	13	..
R. Kuss	..	8	15	9	14	12	..
Fredericks	..	..	10	7	9	8	..
Carter	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Pilz	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Doty	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
Nelson	..	..	..	..	6	11	..
Getz	..	..	..	..	11	12	..
Carter	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

VICTORIES FOR CYCLIST KRAMER.

He Defeats Orlando Stevens and Wins a Team Match Race.

New York, June 3.—[Special.]—On the Vailsburg track, at Newark, N. J., today Frank Kramer won the quarter-mile dash from Orlando Stevens by inches, and was first in all three heats of the big team match race. Another man to cause the 4,000 spectators to enthuse was Tom Cooper. He beat out McFarland in the mile handicap in an exciting finish, and covered the distance in 2:01 1-5.

Stevens and Kramer, in the final heat of the quarter-mile professional race, were the first to bring the crowd to their feet. The former gained a lead of ten lengths before Kramer got under way. On the second quarter the ex-amateur champion pedaled for dear life. Inch by inch he cut down Stevens' lead, and passed under the wire winner by less than a foot.

Only one heat of the team race between Kramer and Eaton versus Freeman and Downing was really exciting. In the first the finish was so close that many thought Freeman won. In the succeeding heats, however, Kramer finished first in each by a half length. Summaries:

Quarter-mile dash, professional—Final heat won by Frank Kramer; Orlando Stevens, second; J. T. Fischer, third; Tom Cooper, fourth. Time, :31 3-5.

One-mile handicap, professional—Final heat won by Tom Cooper, scratch; F. A. McFarland, scratch, second; J. T. Fisher, 10 yards, third; R. Walthour, 10 yards, fourth. Time, 2:01 1-5. Won by half a length.

Five-mile handicap, amateur—Final heat won by J. H. Lake, Port Richmond, 150 yards; M. Rutter, Newark, 100 yards, second; J. H. Hunter, Newark, 150 yards, third; John King, Newark, 150 yards, fourth. Time, 11:41. Won by half a length.

Team match race, half-mile heats—Frank Kramer and Jay Eaton beat H. B. Freeman and H. Downing in straight heats, Freeman finishing second and Eaton third in each heat. Time, 1:14 1-5, 1:39, 1:31.

Rutz Defeats Stone.

Cincinnati, O., June 3.—Four thousand people at Chester Park today cheered while witnessing a closely contested bicycle race. The contestants were W. A. Rutz of New Haven, Conn., and A. B. Stone of Denver, in a twenty-five-mile match race, standing start, motor-paced. Rutz led except in six miles. None of the leads was over three feet and often less than one throughout the race. In the closing mile Stone gained slightly, when Rutz, with a great spurt, passed his own motor and won by six inches. Time, 48:04 4-5. Reno Runck went after the mile track record, 1:32 2-5, held by Al Newhouse of Buffalo, and made it in 1:36. Other races followed.

ELLERSLIE COUNTRY CLUB SPORT.

Play on the New Golf Course—Plan a "Country Circus."

Members of the Ellerslie Country club yesterday played over the new links, which have been extended and greatly improved. The links are now 1,100 yards longer than the old course and are better in every way. The club is engaged in carrying out plans for a polo ground alongside the golf course.

The club is planning a big entertainment for June 16, to be known as a "Country Circus." There will be a regulation ring and other features of the old fashioned circus and the members will furnish the star performers.

Last fall the club successfully gave a county fair and will repeat this entertainment the approaching fall.

Maroon Team at Niagara.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 3.—[Special.]—The members of the University of Chicago baseball team reached Niagara Falls at 6:30 o'clock this morning over the Michigan Central. They were driven to the Kaltenbach Hotel, where they had breakfast, and then they went out sight-seeing. The weather was cool and clear, a delightful day in all respects for viewing the beauty of the falls. They went about the State reservation, drinking in the rare beauty of all the attractive spots, and after seeing Niagara they devoted the remainder of their time to a trip through the gorge on the electric cars. They saw the falls from both sides of the river, and, returning to the hotel, had dinner, after which they left at 2:45 o'clock for Ithaca over the Lehigh Valley.

ARREST B. S. SIMON BY MISTAKE

Louisville Police Hold a Chicago Man Twenty-four Hours on Suspicion.

Louisville, Ky., June 3.—[Special.]—Ben S. Simon of Chicago, a brother-in-law of Moses S. Greenebaum of that city, was a prisoner at Central Police Station for twenty-four hours but his identity being established he was released and left tonight for Chicago. Simon, who is 35 years of age, had been at Asheville, N. C., for his health and arrived in Louisville on Wednesday. On Friday he was seen about the Union Depot and the detectives not knowing him watched him for a time and then arrested him on a security warrant. The police telegraphed to Chicago, received word that he was of good family, and he was at once released.

[Members of the Greenebaum family called at detective headquarters last evening, and Lieutenant Perry sent a message to the Louisville police identifying the young man and instructing them to release him.]

Rheumatism more painful in this climate than any other affliction, cured by Prescription No. 2,851, by Elmer & Amend.

Colby's Reliable Furniture

Every article in our store at manufacturer's prices—direct from our factory to you. Elegant colonial reproductions at less than the cost of the originals.

Dressers, $8.50 to $350.00.
Dining Tables, $10.50 to $275.00.
Colonial Sofas, $24.00 to $125.00.
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Drapery and Lace Curtains a specialty. BUY OF THE MAKER.

JOHN A. COLBY & SONS,

Factory, 44 to 50 N. Elizabeth-st. Store, 148 to 154 Wabash-av.

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Carriages and Harness

FOR THE DERBY

OVER ONE HUNDRED SPECIAL STYLES.

Handsome New Designs. Perfect Construction and Finish.

ALL SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES.

WE INVITE YOU TO CALL AND SEE US.

C. P. KIMBALL & CO.,

315-316-317 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

AT WORK ON DOWIE CASE.

LAWYERS GATHER MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST "HEALERS."

One Attorney Says Witnesses Will Testify That Millie Logan Is Exhibited on a Stage at a Meeting as an Example of the Wonderful Power in Zion Methods—Alleged That Judge Carter's Papers Committing the Girl to an Asylum Are Displayed.

Immediate action against John Alexander Dowie and some of his "divine healers" for their connection with the Millie Logan case is contemplated by Assistant State's Attorney Barnes. He said yesterday:

"We probably will have them up in a justice's court on the charge of illegally detaining an insane person, and it is probable that the 'divine healers' will be held to answer before Judge Carter for contempt, growing out of the same proceeding. It has been difficult to obtain the evidence and witnesses we require, but you may be assured that something will be done this week."

Alderman Charles Alling, counsel for the Protective Agency for Women and Children, is working in harmony with the State's Attorney's office in the matter, and has obtained evidence which has been placed before State's Attorney Deneen.

Concerning this Mr. Deneen said last night:

"Alderman Alling has charge of the prosecution of these people as attorney for the protective agency. If he can have them held for contempt before Judge Carter the case will be brought to the attention of the grand jury, and I will prosecute them according to the findings of the grand jury. The charges growing out of the alleged treatment of Millie Logan are serious, and the State's Attorney's office surely will conduct prosecutions if anybody is indicted by the grand jury."

Dowieites Will Testify.

Attorney Max Robinson, counsel for Mrs. V. I. Bone, the mother of Millie Logan, is working with Alderman Alling in collecting evidence upon which the "healers" may be indicted. He said last evening:

"We have found several important witnesses among the Dowie people, the most important of whom is a woman who was with Millie Logan at the Zion auxiliary, 16 East Sixteenth street, while the girl was undergoing 'treatment' at the hands of the 'divine healers.'"

This witness, whose name Mr. Robinson would not divulge, entered the Dowie auxiliary as a professed convert to Dowieism, but she declares that her conscience rebelled at scenes she was compelled to witness. Her statements are similar to those of Mrs. Bone, mother of the insane girl, that the patient was bound hand and foot with ropes which cut into the girl's flesh, leaving marks about her wrists and ankles.

Say the Girl Was "Exhibited."

The attorneys for the prosecution also declare that they have witnesses who will prove that Millie Logan was brought from the Zion auxiliary at 16 East Sixteenth street to a meeting at the Zion Church one evening and exhibited on the platform by the "divine healers" as an example of their wonderful cures, although, as they pointed out, she had been adjudged insane by medical experts and ordered committed to the Kankakee asylum by Judge Carter.

The Dowie church publication also printed a history of the case, with a picture of the unfortunate girl, calling attention to the statements that she had been cured by the healers.

The case was advertised by Dowie's disciples throughout the country.

It has also been stated by one of the attorneys for the prosecution that there is evidence that at a meeting in Baltimore the original papers of commitment issued by Judge Carter were read from the stage and shown to the audience as proof of the "miraculous" cure wrought by Dowie in the case of Millie Logan after she had been ordered by Judge Carter to be committed to an asylum for the insane.

"The crumpled and soiled condition of the commitment papers goes far to prove this Baltimore story," said the attorney, "and it is the most deplorable travesty of the dignity of the law of which I have ever been cognizant."

BIGGEST PLATE EVER CAST.

Thirty-Ton Chunk of Armor Shipped to Be Placed on Battleship Wisconsin.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 3.—[Special.]—What is probably the largest single armor plate ever made at either Bethlehem or Homestead was shipped on Saturday to San Francisco, to be used in the construction of the battleship Wisconsin, which is building there.

The plate will become the port plate of a turret on the vessel and is made on a new principle, being cut at an angle instead of being the arc of a circle, the idea being to better deflect a shot. The plate weighs thirty tons and costs over $12,000.

It was pressed at Bethlehem, as the armor press at Homestead was unequal to the job, and returned to Homestead for finishing.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Household Need

Every household has, or ought to have, on hand a bottle of pure alcoholic stimulant against emergencies.

Hunter Baltimore Rye

recommends itself, as it is the purest type of the purest whiskey and the one whiskey preferred by physicians.

It is particularly recommended to women because it is

Pure, Old, Mellow.

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers. WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

Rely upon Platt's Chlorides as your household disinfectant

An odorless, colorless liquid disinfectant; powerful, safe and cheap.

Destroys disease germs and noxious gases. Prevents sickness. Sold in quart bottles only, by druggists and high-class grocers. Prepared only by Henry B. Platt, Platt-st., New York.

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MONEY IS NEAR EBB TIDE

LOAN RATES IN LONDON CONTINUE TO RULE LOW.

No Expectation of a Change for Some Time to Come, or Until Foreign Exchanges Begin to Threaten the Gold Reserve—How the British System Works—American Railway Shares May Soon Have a Chance to Find Buyers in England.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY A. J. WILSON.]

LONDON, June 3.—The tide is at or near ebb in our money market, though it looks as if it may not yet be quite at the ebb. Throughout the week a quiet struggle has gone on between those who held the bills and those who held the money whether the discount rate should be maintained above 2½ per cent or go below it. Thus far the money holder wins. Occasionally 2 9-16 per cent has been quoted, but the rule has been 2⅝ per cent as a minimum for bills up to three months' currency, and since the bank rate was allowed to stand at 3½ per cent the market has been faintly harder. But short loans continue cheap. Seven day advances have not risen above 2 per cent at any time, although we have had both an ordinary and a consol Stock Exchange settlement to provide for, not to speak of upwards of £3,000,000 in calls on the new issues of capital. Once or twice a day money has advanced to 2⅝ per cent, but more often it has fallen to under 2 per cent.

Low Rate Promises to Hold.

Should money keep thus cheap the discount rates will sink further and will not be pulled up again until the foreign exchanges relapse to points threatening to our stock of gold. This is still slender, only £1,000,000 more, in fact, than it was at the beginning of the year, and because it is so we must still beware of sudden revolutions in the attitude of the market. Dealers in credit calculate that we shall have a 3 per cent bank rate next week, and they are probably right in the rough in this, that it will likely insure cheapness right up to the end of August, with perhaps a trifling squeeze at the end of June. I cannot fully indorse this view, but, at the same time, I see nothing material to urge against it, because the enormous war disbursements of the government insure the market against a scarcity for more than a day or two at a time, or until the installments of the war loan fall due.

How British System Works.

Our beautiful system of credit enables us to utilize documents representing money spent as instruments for creating still more money. Everything goes like clockwork so long as our gold is untouched by the stock markets, which this week have been all for Kaffirs. Whitsuntide has interrupted the speculation, but if no bad news comes in the meanwhile from south Africa an enormous development of active gambling may be looked for not only in these mining and land shares but elsewhere. It only needs a beginning, and it will soon extend to every class of stock, and the eager public, long starved, is told to buy for a rise.

Chance for American Railways.

The chance for American railroad shares may therefore come yet, but they will be run hard by our domestic allurements. New enterprises by the hundred are waiting for a favorable moment to pour their prospectuses on the public, and we here at least can never take our eyes, even for a day, off the political horizon, at some point of which the sheet lightning that bodes storms and changes is always playing.

Because Monday is a holiday, and owing to the payment of £500,000 extra on India bills, three-day loans stiffened yesterday morning to 2¾ per cent, and discounts will be called at 2⅝ per cent. It is a mere surface ripple, but the bank may have to be applied to on next khaki pay day for all that.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in the Various Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Flour—Receipts, 18,573 brls; exports, 34,083 brls. Inactive and rather easy. Winter patents, $3.60@3.85; winter straights, $3.35@3.50; Minnesota patents, $3.60@[illegible]; Winter extras, $2.55@2.80; Minnesota bakers', $2.65@2.95; winter low grades, $2.25@2.40. Rye flour—Dull; fair to good, $2.90@3.15; choice to fancy, $3.25@3.50. Cornmeal—Quiet; yellow Western, 80c; city, 79c; brandywine, $2.35@2.45. Rye—Quiet; No. 2 Western, 62½c f. o. b. afloat; State rye, 58@59c c. i. f. New York carlots. Barley—Dull; feeding, 43½@45c c. i. f. New York; malting, 50@53c. Barley malt—Nominal; Western, 55@65c.

Wheat—Receipts, 19,600 bu; exports, 103,957 bu. Spot easy; No. 2 red, 82½c f. o. b. afloat; 77¾c aboard elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 74¾c f. o. b. afloat. Options opened steady on bullish statistics, continued drought in the Northwest, and steadiness abroad, but later gave way under realizing. Closed weak at ⅛@¼c net decline. July, 72¼@72 7-16c, closed 72¼c; September, 73⅛@73⅝c, closed 73⅛c.

Corn—Receipts, 82,875 bu; exports, 14,305 bu. Spot steady; No. 2, 43⅝c f. o. b. afloat and 42¾c elevator. Options held steady most of the forenoon on a belief that the old bull crowd in Chicago was again behind the market. Closed steady at ⅛@¼c net advance. July, 42⅛@42¼c, closed 42¼c; September, 42⅝c, closed 42⅝c.

Oats—Receipts, 75,000 bu; exports, 23,066 bu. Spot quiet; No. 2, 26½c; No. 3, 26c; No. 2 white, 27½c; No. 3 white, 27c; track mixed Western, 26½@28c; track white, 27½@34½c. Options dull but steady.

Hay—Quiet; shipping, 65@75c; good to choice, 80@90c. Hops—Steady; State, common to choice, 1899 crop, 11@14c; old, 3@5c; Pacific coast, 1899 crop, 10@13c; old, 3@5c. Hides—Firm; Galveston, 19½c; California, 21½c; Texas, dry, 15c. Leather—Steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy, 24@25½c; acid, 24½@25½c. Wool—Dull; domestic fleece, 25@28c; Texas, 15@16c. Coal—Steady. Beef—Dull; family, 11@12c; mess, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, 20@21c; packet, 10@11c; city extra India mess, $16.00@17.50. Cut meats—Steady; pickled bellies, 7¼@8¾c; pickled shoulders, 6¾c; pickled hams, 10¼@10¾c. Lard—Weak; Western steamed, $6.90; refined weaker; continent, $7.10; S. A., $7.80; compound, 6¾@6⅞c. Pork—Easy; family, $13.50@14.50; short clear, $13.50@14.50; mess, $11.75@12.50. Butter—Steady; extras, 16½@20½c; factory, 14@16c; imitation creamery, 15@18c; State dairy, 16@19c. Cheese—Firm; large white, 9⅜@9½c; do grass [illegible]; large colored, 9¼c; small white, 8¼@[illegible]; small colored, 8½@8⅞c. Eggs—Quiet; State and Pennsylvania, 13@13½c; Western, at mark, 10½@12½c; Western, loss off, 12½@13c. Tallow—Dull; city, 4¾c; country, 4½@4¾c. Petroleum—Easy; refined, New York, $8.00; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $7.95; do in bulk, $5.40. Resin—Steady; strained, common to good, $1.55. Turpentine—Easier, 49½@50c. Rice—Firm; domestic, fair to extra, 4¾@6⅞c; Japan, 4¾@5¼c. Molasses—Firm; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 44@55c. Peanuts—Firm; hand-picked, 4@4¼c; other domestic, 3@3¼c.

Coffee—The market for coffee futures opened steady at unchanged prices and ruled quieter, with local covering causing a partial advance of 5 points, supported by light foreign buying, with an easier feeling later under realizing. Closed steady at net unchanged prices to 5 points decline. Total sales, 9,250 bags, including June at 7.15c; July at 7.15c; September at 7.20@7.25c; October at 7.20@7.30c; December at 7.45@7.50c. Spot Rio steady; No. 7 invoice, 8¼c. Mild steady; Cordova, 9¾@13½c.

Sugar—Raw strong; fair refining, 4 1-16@4¼c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 9-16@4¾c. Molasses sugar, 3⅝@3 15-16c; refined strong; No. 6, 5.10c; No. 7, 5.05c; No. 8, 5.00c; No. 9, 4.95c; No. 10, 4.90c; No. 11, 4.85c; No. 12, 4.80c; No. 13, 4.80c; No. 14, 4.80c; standard A, 5.40c; confectioners' A, 5.40c; mold A, 5.85c; cut loaf, 6.00c; crushed, 6.00c; powdered, 5.70c; granulated, 5.60c; cubes, 5.75c.

Cotton—Futures opened steady in tone, with prices 3 points higher to 2 points lower, and ruled inactive most of the short session, owing to the absence of news from the English markets, which were closed, and unusually mixed crop and weather reports from the South. The course of the market as a whole was of the seesaw nature, with neither side claiming special advantage. The official government chart recorded rains over the greater portion of the belt, but, whereas moisture was beneficial in the country east of the Mississippi River, the territory west of that line was suffering seriously from excessive rainfalls already. Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 9c; middling gulf, 9¼c; sales none. Futures closed steady: June, 8.50c; July, 8.33c; August, 8.13c; September, 7.78c; October, 7.68c; November, 7.54c; December, 7.54c; January, 7.55c; February, 7.57c; March, 7.60c; April, 7.62c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 2.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 69c; track, 70¼@71½c; June, 69c; July, 67¼@67⅜c; August, 67¼c; September, 68¼@68⅜c; No. 2 hard, 64@64½c. Corn—Firm; No. 2 cash, 37c; track, 38c; June, 37c; July, 37½c; September, 37¾c. Oats—Easy; No. 2 cash, 21½c; track, 22¼@22½c; May, 21½c; July, 21¾c; September, 21c; No. 2 white, 25@25½c. Rye—Dull, 53@52½c. Flaxseed—Nominal, $1.77. Pork—Steady; jobbing, $12.00. Lard—Lower; prime steam, $6.47½; choice, $6.52½. Lead—Firm, $3.95. Spelter—Dull, $4.40@4.45.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 2.—Wheat—July, 60½c; September, 61@61¼c. Cash No. 2 hard, 61@62c; No. 3, 58@60c; No. 2, 64@64½c; No. 3, 61@63c. Corn—July, 34¼c; September, 34¾c. Cash, No. 2 mixed, 34¾@35c; No. 2 white, 36½c; No. 2, 35½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 23¼c. Rye—No. 2, 51c. Hay—Choice timothy, $10.00@10.50; choice prairie, $6.75@7.00. Butter—Creamery, 15@16c; dairy, 14c. Eggs—Fresh, 8½c. Receipts—Wheat, 103 cars.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 2.—Wheat—The market held within ¾c range, but there was an easy undertone and the close was ¼c lower than yesterday. July closed at 64¾c and September at 65½c. Liberal receipts made the cash wheat market easy, with the premium on No. 1 Northern ½c over July. No. 2 1¼c to 1c under No. 1; No. 3, 62@63¾c. Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH, Minn., June 2.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 65¾c; to arrive, 66¾c; July, 66c; September, 69½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66½c; to arrive, 66¼c; July, 67¼c; September, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65c; No. 3 spring, 61½c. Oats, 22@22½c. Rye, 53½c. Barley, 36@38c. Flax, cash, $1.80; to arrive, $1.75; September, $1.26¼; October, $1.21¾. Corn, 36½c. Receipts—Wheat, 217,324 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 95,728 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 2.—Spirits turpentine, steady, unchanged. Resin—Steady, $1.05@1.10. Crude turpentine firm, $1.85@2.90. Tar—Firm, $1.40.

PEORIA, Ill., June 2.—Corn—Steady; No. 3, 36c. Oats—Firm; No. 3 white, 22⅜@23c. Whisky on the basis of $1.23 for finished goods.

TOLEDO, O., June 2.—Cloverseed—Dull, higher; cash, prime old, $4.85; prime new, $5.10; October, $5.27½; No. 2, $4.75.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 2.—Spirits turpentine, firm, 46½c. Resin, firm and unchanged.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Following is a statement of Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock, the receipts including stock received direct by packers:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, May 28	21,382	157	41,308	11,302
Tuesday, May 29	2,346	2,158	27,011	5,429
Wednesday, May 30	16,809	972	39,154	12,173
Thursday, May 31	13,468	484	37,751	10,371
Friday, June 1	1,427	388	27,072	6,444
Saturday, June 2	100	20	20,000	2,500
Totals	55,592	4,180	192,296	48,219
Previous week	51,528	4,573	159,692	53,358
Cor. week 1899	51,941	5,130	195,589	58,509
Shipments—				
Monday, May 28	5,150	....	10,287	1,395
Tuesday, May 29	1,690	180	4,384	....
Wednesday, May 30	3,022	12	7,070	....
Thursday, May 31	4,415	33	6,108	....
Friday, June 1	3,673	38	6,546	1,483
Saturday, June 2	300	20	3,000	....
Totals	18,250	283	37,345	2,878
Previous week	18,619	312	27,512	6,550
Cor. week 1899	17,205	619	31,383	4,513

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	55,600	192,300	48,200
Kansas City	27,000	71,800	16,100
Omaha	20,800	66,200	13,000
St. Louis	11,500	38,000	14,000
Totals	114,900	368,300	91,300
Previous week	112,900	326,000	105,900
Cor. week 1899	100,900	347,000	117,000
Cor. week 1898	88,200	288,100	103,300

Cattle—The general cattle market was unsatisfactory during most of the last week. Heavy steers closed 20@30c lower, while the good to choice light steers closed only 10@15c lower than a week ago. Native butcher and canning stock closed 25@50c lower than a week ago. Feeding cattle closed 20@25c lower than a week ago. During the week native steers sold at $4.30@5.60, bulk at $4.85@5.20; cows quotable at $2.25@4.40; heifers, $3.00@4.75; bulls, $3.00@4.25; feeding cattle, $3.75@4.85, and veal calves, $5.00@7.25.

Hogs—Saturday's market was active at 5@7½c decline in prices. During the week best grades declined 20@22½c, while the poorer grades closed only 10c lower than a week ago. Prevailing prices are still $1.30@1.40 higher than a year ago. Packers expect prices to decline 15@25c the coming week and talk of $4.75 for good heavyweights in the near future. Saturday's droves cost $5.05@5.08. Three loads averaging 251@308 lbs sold at $5.12½. Quotations follow:

Bulk of sales	$5.05	@5.10
Selected butchers', 220@270 lbs	5.07½	@5.12½
Selected bacon, 150@190 lbs	5.05	@5.10
Mixed grades, 180@240 lbs	5.05	@5.10
Heavy shipping, 250@350 lbs	5.07½	@5.12½
Heavy packing, 280@400 lbs	5.00	@5.10
Rough heavy grades	4.90	@4.95
Poor to choice pigs	4.15	@4.95

Sheep—There was no quotable change in Saturday's market for sheep and lambs. The first half of the week prices advanced 35@50c, but later about half the advance was lost. Colorado lambs are nearing the end of the season, and during the week reached the highest point of the year. At the close good natives and Western wethers sold at $5.00@5.45; ewes, $4.50@5.00; lambs, $7.00@7.40; good shorn lambs, $6.00@6.50; spring lambs, $5.00@8.00.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 250; prices nominal; receipts for week, 27,600; liberal supply caused further decline; good steers are selling nearly steady, but common grades, stockers, and feeders are slow and lower; few Southern grassers that arrived were largely common, and all but best grades showed decline of 25c; heavy native steers brought $4.50@5.85; stockers and feeders, $3.75@5.35; butcher cows and heifers, $3.25@4.75; canners, $2.75@3.25; fed Westerns, $4.00@5.00; Texans, $3.90@4.90. Hogs—Receipts, 6,600; market steady to 5c lower. Today's prices: Heavy, $4.90@5.00; mixed, $4.80@4.95; light, $4.75@4.90; pigs, $4.30@4.70. Receipts for week, 71,200. Liberal receipts and low prices for hog products caused 15c decline on week. Sheep—Receipts, none; for week, 17,000. Best sheep and lambs have been in good demand at strong to 15c higher prices; Texas grassers about 10c higher. Spring lambs brought $6.50@7.25; clipped yearlings, $5.75@6.00; clipped muttons, $4.75@5.00; Texas grassers, $4.25@4.65; mixed Texans, $3.90@4.10; feeders, $3.50@4.75; culls, $3.00@3.50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 300, including 100 Texans. Market steady. Native shipping and export steers, $4.75@5.65; dressed beef and butcher steers, $4.35@5.25; steers under 1,000 lbs, $4.00@4.90; stockers and feeders, $3.00@5.00; cows and heifers, $2.00@5.10; canners, $1.50@2.85; bulls, $2.85@4.30; Texas and Indian steers, $3.25@5.25; cows and heifers, $2.75@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000. Market 5c lower. Pigs and lights, $4.95@5.00; packers, $4.90@5.00; butchers, $5.00@5.05. Sheep—Receipts, 300. Market steady. Native muttons, $4.50@5.00; lambs, $5.00@7.40; stockers, $2.40@3.25; culls and bucks, $1.50@4.75.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., June 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 200. Market steady. Native beef steers, $4.50@5.25; cows and heifers, $3.60@4.60; canners, $2.50@3.50; stockers and feeders, $3.70@5.10; calves, $3.00@7.00; bulls, stags, etc., $3.00@4.30. Hogs—Receipts, 10,900. Market 5c lower. Heavy, $4.82½@4.90; mixed, $4.80@4.85; light, $4.75@4.85; pigs, $4.50@4.75; bulk of sales, $4.80@4.85. Sheep—Receipts, 900. Market strong. Yearlings, $5.10@5.60; wethers, $4.80@5.10; stock sheep, $4.25@4.80; lambs, $5.25@7.25.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Beeves—Receipts, 93, all for slaughterers; nominally steady; shipments, 582 cattle and 6,322 qrs of beef. Calves—Receipts, 57; dull and lower; veals, $5.00@5.60. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,356. Sheep dull; yearlings steady; lambs firm and wanted; medium to good sheep, $4.25@4.87½; yearlings, $6.25; lambs, $8.00@8.25; no choice stock here. Hogs—Receipts, 1,070; steady at $5.40@5.65.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Provisions in Liverpool—Grain Market Closed.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—Holiday in grain markets. Provisions—Hops at London [Pacific coast], steady, £2 15s@£3 15s. Beef—Extra India mess, 77s 6d; prime mess dull, 70s. Pork—Dull; prime mess, fine Western, 65s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, easy, 47s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tcs, dull, 34s 6d; American refined, in pails, easy, 36s 3d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, dull, 42s; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs, dull, 42s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lbs, dull, 41s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, dull, 41s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs, dull, 36s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, dull, 40s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs, dull, 36s 6d. Butter—Finest U. S., nominal; good U. S., 76s. Cheese—Easy; American finest white and colored, 51s. Tallow—Dull; prime city, 29s; Australian, in London, 26s. Cotton seed oil—Hull refined, June and August, steady, 21s 9d. Turpentine spirits—Dull, 44s 6d. Resin—Common steady, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7d. Linseed oil—35s 6d.

New York Poultry Market.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—Poultry—Alive—Spring chickens, near-by and Western, per lb, 20@22c; do Southern, 18c; fowls, per lb, 10@10½c; roosters, 6@6½c; turkeys, 7@8c; ducks, per pair, 40@60c; geese, 70c@$1.00; pigeons, 25@35c. Dressed, iced—Turkeys, hens, average best, 8@10c; do toms, 7c; poor, 5@6c; broilers, Philadelphia, 3@4 lbs average to pair, 27@30c; do 3 lbs average to pair, 20@25c; do Western and Southwestern dry picked, 3 lbs and over average to pair, per lb, 18@19c; do scalded, 16@17c; do under 3 lbs average, 12@15c. Fowls—State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 9½@10c; do Western, scalded, 9½c; do Western, dry picked, average small, 9@9½c; do large, 9c; do Southern and Southwestern prime, 9@9½c; do poor to good, 5@8½c; old roosters, 6c; ducks, Eastern and Long Island, spring, per lb, 15c. Squabs, choice, large white, per doz, $2.25@2.50; do small and dark, $1.00@1.25; culls, 50@75c.

DIVIDENDS FOR CRIPPLE CREEK.

Record for May and Figures for First Five Months of 1900 Compared with 1899.

Colorado Springs, Colo., June 3.—[Special.]—The May dividend record of the Cripple Creek public companies is as follows:

Companies.	Amount.
Amazon	$60,000
Anderson	15,000
Consolidated Mines	10,000
Gold Coin	20,000
Golden Cycle	10,000
Granite	5,050
Independence	12,500
Lake City	3,875
Modoc	5,000
Midget	18,187
Omega	15,000
Portland	60,000
Strong	25,000
Santa Rita	2,000
Southern Boy	17,500
Total	$279,062

The record for the first five months of 1900, as compared with that for last year, is as follows:

Month.	1900.	1899.
January	$336,500	$280,982
February	151,220	305,191
March	943,000	140,360
April	642,117	222,546
May	279,062	291,701
Totals	$2,251,921	$1,240,781
1900 increase		1,011,147

The total dividends to date are as follows:

1893	$88,940.00
1894	853,450.21
1895	1,231,600.00
1896	1,176,244.37
1897	1,269,395.00
1898	2,596,145.00
1899	4,354,402.85
1900 [five months]	2,251,921.18
Total	$13,821,998.61

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber, etc.—Olga, Richard's Landing; D. R. Martin, Tawas; R. Campbell, East Jordan; W. J. Carter, Pine Lake; J. Otis, Traverse City; I. A. Olson, Beaver Island; C. J. Magill, A. T. Bliss, Cheboygan; E. M. Stanton, Oconto Bay; R. Simmons, Cedar River; R. C. Wente, Manistee; J. Phillips, Thompson; Ida, Alpena; Butcher Boy, Drummond's Island; G. A. Marsh, Masonville; Cormorant, A. T. Bliss, Grand Marais; M. E. Cook, Algoma Mills; M. F. Butters, F. Hinton, Menominee. Merchandise—Hudson, Syracuse, New York; Buffalo; Alaska, Erie. Coal—Black Rock, Buffalo. Salt—M. Marshall, Manistee.

Cleared—Merchandise—W. H. Gratwick, Depot Harbor; F. H. Prince, Ogdensburg; Alaska, Erie. Light—M. Marshall, Manistee; C. H. Starke, Rogers City; R. Campbell, Frankfort.

OTHER BANKS MAY UNITE

UNION AND FIRST NATIONAL PLANS REVIVE SCHEMES.

Directors of the Latter Institution Will Consider the Question of Consolidation at Meeting Tomorrow—Wholesale Trade Reported Quiet—Review of Conditions in Iron—Lack of Business Still a Feature on the Board of Trade.

The proposed amalgamation of the First and Union National Banks may lead to other consolidations of local banking institutions. Others have been talked of for some time, and the success of the plan for the combination of the First and the Union Banks may revive consideration of the schemes for further consolidations. It is not doubted that the amalgamation of the two banks in question will be carried through. The matter has been submitted so far to the Board of Directors of only the Union National Bank, which appointed a committee to go into the plan. After the proposition comes before the directors of the First National Bank at their meeting tomorrow it will be placed before the stockholders of the two institutions. Whether the merger will be accomplished on the original lines proposed is not certain, as changes may be made in the plan.

A number of bank consolidations have been carried through successfully in Chicago. The Union National Bank itself has absorbed two other banks—the Hide and Leather National and the Bank of Commerce. The Continental National Bank has taken in the Globe National and the International. The America National Bank is made up of a consolidation of two other banks—the American Exchange National and the National Bank of America. There have been reports connecting the names of other banks with consolidations, the Northwestern National having been mentioned in this way. The Garden City Bank has been spoken of also.

Wholesale Trades Quiet.

The general wholesale trade of the city is far from being as active as a month or two ago and yet the output of goods in such lines as dry goods, groceries, and drugs continues to make a respectable aggregate. It is doubtful if, as a whole, the country is using so large quantities of anything in the strictly consumptive lines as during the last of winter months. Reasons for this are not difficult to find. In the early spring months country stores were overstocked as a general thing, an immense amount of what proved to be needless buying having been done when prices all along the line were going up. The "top wave of prosperity" found the country districts well provided for. So well, in fact, that the merchant class in interior sections found itself, at the beginning of summer, stocked up with high priced goods and wholesale markets beginning to tend downward. These must necessarily be sold before their place could be taken by other supplies, and the steadily downward course of prices made trade profits generally unsatisfactory. These declines have had the effect of leaving many country shelves filled with goods which cost more than at the present time. But a saving clause is that such supplies as are seasonable are being worked off gradually. The process is a slow one, for in no part of the country is business so active as even a month ago. There appears to have been overproduction in some lines, and in nearly all an incorrect estimate as to the country's needs in the way of what always have been considered necessary supplies. Immediate necessities, of course, have been met, but with a general recognition of the fact that values were tending downward all unnecessary buying judiciously has been postponed.

One of the notable reductions of the last week was a drop of 20 per cent on the price of iron pipe, explained by the National Tube company on the basis of a proportionate decline in the price of raw material. All branches of this concern have been closed down except those at Chicago, New York, Pittsburg, and San Francisco.

Consumers' stocks of pig iron are said to be down to bedrock, and a revived demand is expected within the next month or so. Southern furnaces are said to be sold up to next August. Of the general iron and steel market the Iron Age says:

"The best that can be said for the iron market at present is that a feeling of hopefulness is developing. The demand seems to be a little better in some branches of the trade, and buyers are disposed to place orders rather more freely. This is particularly true of the West. When this has been said, however, it covers about the most encouraging conditions to be noted. No improvement is seen in prices. The tendency appears to be still downward, and so far no indications are seen of a firm foundation for such products as are not absolutely controlled by an effective consolidation or combination. Prices have been gradually receding for some time, and while heroic efforts are made to maintain them in some directions, this simply results in creating a great spread in quotations."

Refined sugar was marked up 10 points in a wholesale way toward the end of the week by both trust and independent refineries, owing to strong demand for product. Other values continue fairly steady.

Business of Board of Trade.

The feature of business on the Board of Trade last week still was the lack of business. What speculation there was done was almost altogether local. The volume of outside business was small and almost altogether professional, including some selling orders from the Northwest, which came at a time when local bulls were playing for an advance on the strength of the drought in that section. Various reasons are given for the lack of speculative activity, one of them being the theory that the bucket shops are diverting to their coffers the trade which used to come to the legitimate exchanges. A strong effort is being made by the directors of the board to shut off the market quotations from bucket shops in the belief that without them those institutions cannot thrive, but so far it has not been rewarded with any measure of success. There were factors in the market news and crop conditions which seemed to justify a good advance in wheat prices, but the public buying, which alone seems to be able to offset the bearish tendencies of floor traders, was lacking. There is an impression among operators that there will be no increase in business until the government report comes out on June 10. The drought in the Northwest was broken on Thursday and Friday by rains, which were general and effective according to some reports, but some good authorities express a fear that much damage had been done which could not be repaired. Winter wheat conditions were reported to have deteriorated, even in Kansas, where there is still reason to expect a phenomenal yield, and there will be a disposition to wait for the government report to settle a good many doubts on the general condition of the crop at the end of May. A strong help to the situation was the publication of two semi-official estimates of the probable French crop yield, one of 265,000,000 bu and the other of 288,000,000 bu. The highest of these estimates is 80,000,000 bu less than the yield of 1899 and would wipe out the estimated surplus of 40,000,000 bu to be carried over from last year's crop and put France in the market for at least 40,000,000 bu more. But foreign markets, while firm, did not respond with any emphasis to what seemed alarming news, and in consequence not much came of it here. A great falling off in Argentine shipments had a slightly improving effect, but as exports from that country since Jan. 1 are still over 12,000,000 bu ahead of last year it will be some time before Argentina can be looked for to genuine bull factors. The week's end left the July future ⅛-¼c weaker than at the close on the previous Saturday.

There was only a local trade in corn through the week, but a more active export demand encouraged some local buying, the result of which was a gain of ½c.

	Closed May 26, 1900.	Range for the week.	Closed Saturday.	Closed June 3, 1899.
WHEAT.				
May	66⅛	65½@ 66⅝	....	....
July	67	66½@ 67⅝	66⅝	77⅝
CORN.				
May	36¼	36-¼@ 37⅜-½	....	....
July	36⅞	36½@ 37⅞	37⅜	34
OATS.				
May	21½	20¾@ 21⅝	....	....
July	21½-⅝	21 @ 21⅞-½	21⅞	23⅝
MESS PORK.				
May	11.65	11.00 @11.32½	11.05	8.17½
July	11.77½	11.32½@11.70	11.32½	8.15
LARD.				
July	6.82½	6.62½@ 6.82½-5	6.62½-5	5.00
Sept	6.82½	6.60 @ 6.82½-5	6.60	5.12½
SHORT RIBS.				
July	6.50	6.37½@ 6.52½	6.45-7½	4.62½
Sept	6.50	6.37½@ 6.50-2½	6.45	4.75

The movement of wheat, corn, and oats for the week, with comparisons, is shown below:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary receipts	3,428,190	3,084,247	3,891,062
Previous week	2,403,114	1,766,651	2,396,067
Same week 1899	4,337,908	3,824,053	4,573,178
Primary shipments	1,719,346	2,790,036	2,242,502
Previous week	1,993,759	2,783,211	2,065,797
Same week 1899	1,686,231	4,328,117	3,494,743
Eastern clearances	1,202,873	3,085,117	349,667
Previous week	1,226,435	3,843,903	218,009
Same week 1899	1,626,438	3,433,267	1,245,402

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 12 M.

19000	Atch adj 4s	84½@⅜	4000	M-StL 1st ref 4s	93½
103000	do gen 4s	101@100⅞	41000	MK-T 1st 4s	91¼@92
10000	A-NW 1st 5s	98⅝	2000	MK-T 2d 4s	38¼
13000	B-O 3½s	96½	5000	MK-T of Tex 4s	[illegible]
13000	B-O 4s	100½	1000	MK-T ex 5s	91
7000	B-O S W div 3½s	89¾@⅞	6000	M P 1st con 6s	115½
30000	Bklyn Un El 1st	95@94½	5000	MP 1st coll 5s	95
2000	Can So 1st 5s	107½	2000	M-O gen 4s	85½
2000	Cent Ga 1st 5s	119½	5000	NYGas-Elec 4s	93½
2000	Cent Ga con 5s	91½@92	15000	NYC-E 5s	107
7000	Cent Ga 1st inc	42¾@43	5000	NYO-W ref 4s	105
3000	Cent Pac gtd 4s	99⅞	1000	NYS-W 1st ref 5s	110
9000	Cent N Y gen 5s	121¾	1000	Norf-W con 4s	97¼
4000	C-O gen 4½s	99½@⅝	13000	Nor Pac 4s	104
2000	C-O R-A div 1st con 4s	105	10000	OR-N con 4s	102½
1000	C-EI s f 6s	112	10000	OSL 1st con 5s	114@¼
2000	CM-StP gen 4s A	112½	1000	Pac Coast 1st	107
5000	CRI-P gen 4s	108¾	5000	P-E 1st 4s	88
6000	C-NW skg fd 5s	107½@109	8000	PCC-StL gtd 4½s A	116½
2000	Col-So 1st 4s	87	44000	Rdg gen 4s	88¼@⅝
2000	Det Gas 5s	93	1000	StL-IM 4s	82
48000	D M-M land gt 3½s	31½@33½	15000	StL-IM gen 5s	110¾@111
1000	ETV-G 1st 5s con	117½	10000	SV-NE 4s	100
5000	FtW-DC 1st	70½	8000	SS-S 5s	96½@⅝
2000	GH-SA M-P div 5s	99½	5000	SC-G 1st 5s	81@80½
24000	GB-W deb B	9½	8000	So Pac 4s	81@½
40000	H V 1st 4s	103⅞@½	3000	So RR 1st 5s	111¾
7000	H-TC gen 4s	85½	3000	T-OC gen 5s	104½
2000	Ill Cent St L div 3s	92½	5000	T-NO con 5s	104½
2000	LE-W 1st 5s	123	5000	T-StL-KC 1st tr ctfs	129¾
2000	LexAv-P 1st	124½	5000	UP 1st 4s	106⅛
3000	L I unf 4s	96	5000	US 3s coup	109⅝
14000	LE-SL con 1st 5s tr ctf	70	1000	Wab 1st 5s	115½
50000	Man con 4s	101¾	1000	Wab deb B	34½
			1000	WS gtd 4s	113¼
			25000	WNY-P 1st	118⅞@119
			41000	W NY-P gen 3-4s	59@½
			8000	Wis Cent gen	91½

SAY SHERIDAN SAVED THE DAY.

Captain James McElroy and Alexander C. Ray Reply to General Manning.

Captain James McElroy of Crook's Corps in the civil war and Alexander C. Ray of Lowell's Cavalry, and orderly on General Lowell's staff, have furnished to THE TRIBUNE the following reply to the article by General Manning, published on May 22, relative to Sheridan's ride and the battle of Cedar Crook:

General Manning says, in a recent article published in "The Tribune," that the coming of Sheridan to Cedar Creek on the morning of Oct. 19, 1864, did not make any difference in the result, and that the day was saved before he got there.

Possibly the reporter has erred in quoting General Manning, as, to one unfamiliar with the events of those days, the inference from what Manning says would be that, after Sheridan took command of the army of the Shenandoah, he went to Washington and did not return to the field until the day of the battle of Cedar Creek, and then did not arrive until after the day was saved by the Sixth Corps.

The events of those days are still within the memory of two living individual participants, at least, and we will try and correct some of General Manning's alleged misstatements.

General Sheridan took command of the army of the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry on Aug. 5 or 6, 1864. He did not go to Washington at that time, as Manning says, but when the movement against Early was made he led the army.

The movement was begun from Harper's Ferry on Aug. 10 via Berryville to Cedar Creek in an attempt to cut Early off, he being in the vicinity of Bunker Hill and Martinsburg with foraging parties operating in Pennsylvania and Maryland. The movement failed and we fell back to Halltown, Early following.

On the night of Sept. 2 Early turned back, our army following, and on Sept. 3 Crook's Eighth Corps had a severe engagement with Kershaw's division at Berryville, after which Crook fell back to Summit Point. About Sept. 17 General Grant visited Sheridan at Charleston, where he had established his headquarters.

In the meantime the cavalry under Torbert had swung around through Maryland, driving the enemy's foragers before them through Frederick City and on to Opequan Creek, where, on the morning of Sept. 19, the battle of Winchester opened, culminating in the capture of Winchester, and, as Sheridan said in his dispatch of that day to the War department, sending Early whirling up the valley.

Our forces followed, driving him to Fisher's Hill, where he attempted to make a stand, but was again flanked by Crook's Eighth Corps, and was driven on to Harrisonburg. The army then fell back to Cedar Creek and went into camp.

Sheridan placed General Wright of the Sixth Corps in command on Oct. 16 and started for Washington, having been continuously in the field since the movement of his army from Harper's Ferry on Aug. 10.

General Manning's statements are misleading, not only with reference to Sheridan's movements, but also as to the part taken by the Sixth Corps in the battle of Cedar Creek on Oct. 19. He says: "The enemy failed to follow up his advantage and make the rout complete." Here he admits there was a rout and that the whole army was in a demoralized condition. Again, he says: "I stood by General Wright's side and heard him give the order to advance." We beg to say he is mistaken, probably honestly mistaken, but it is certainly a misstatement of the facts, as no order was given to advance until after Sheridan had been on the field at least five hours and had arranged all the details for an offensive movement, so that the order he heard must have been a repeated order from Sheridan.

We first saw Sheridan as he rode down the line and the men began cheering. He was within range of the enemy's bullets and we expected to see him hit at any moment.

I, McElroy, saw Sheridan as he rode in our front. He took off his hat and said:

"Men, it's all right. I've got the old cripple just where I want him. Do your duty like men and I'll show you the worst whipped rebel army by 4 o'clock the world ever saw."

The cheering ran the length of the entire line and back again. As soon as the cheering began men seemed to come from everywhere and soon the company, regimental, and brigade formations were intact.

At the time I (Ray) first saw him I was seated on my horse in rear of General Lowell and his staff, who were viewing the movements of the enemy through their field glasses from a little clump of trees on the right of the turnpike.

I was then orderly on General Lowell's staff.

The enemy had been checked and was being held back by Ricketts' division of the Sixth Corps, commanded by Getty (Ricketts having been wounded in the first onslaught), and the cavalry.

The next day I (McElroy), with my brigade, was in charge of the prisoners. Among them were some North Carolina troops, and one of their Captains said to me: "We would have driven you to Harper's Ferry if you had not got reinforcements."

I told him we got no reinforcements.

"O, yes, you did," he said. "You got 25,000."

I told him he was mistaken.

"Well," he said, "what were you all cheering so for if you didn't get reinforcements?"

"O," I said, "we did get reinforcements."

"Well, I knowed you all did," he said.

"Yes," I said, "we got one man—Sheridan—and he was worth 25,000 men to us just at that time."

We consider the statements of General Manning as ill-timed now that nearly all the principal actors of that day are dead.

We cannot understand what object is sought in thus traducing the name of one of the greatest cavalry leaders the world has known, now that the principal participants—namely: Wright, Crook, Lowell, Custer, Hays, and Thoburn are dead.

Although we were but small factors in helping to bring about the glorious results of those stirring time we cannot in justice to those brave comrades now gone and ourselves sit idly by and allow such statements to stand unanswered.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Vessel Movements.

HURON, O.—Arrived—Maton, Marcia.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Down—Pueblo.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Newaygo, Vance.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Pridgeon. Cleared—Mataafa, Two Harbors.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Cleared—Ore—Caledonia, Polynesia, Conneaut.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Arrived—Lincoln, M. B. Grover, Lewiston. Cleared—W. P. Ketcham, Erie.

ERIE, Pa.—Cleared—Light—Forbes, Chicago; Angeline, Presque Isle. Coal—Francomb, Milwaukee.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Eddy, Hope, Cambria, Mitchell, Watt, Holley, Rube Richards, Inter-Ocean, Admiral, Bermuda.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Holland, Ewen, Manhattan, Allegheny, Our Son, Traveller, John Eddy, Pennington, George Owen. Cleared—Coal—Barium, Duluth.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Parnell, Hurlbut, Clint, Monohansett, Clint. Cleared—Saxon, Maytham, Folsom, Swa'n, Owen, Britton, Lake Erie ports; Niko, Blaine, Peterson, Chicago.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Amaranth. Cleared—Griffin, Venezuela, Paisley, Ravenscraig, Joliet, Conneaut; Roby, Ketcham, Ashtabula; Norwalk, Cleveland; Frontenac, Erie.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Duncan City and consort, 1 a. m.; Stephenson, Hilton, noon. Up—Butters, 8 Saturday night; Hinton, Wells, 9; Smith and consorts, 11; Leatham and consorts, 6 a. m.; Godfrey, noon.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Andaste, Bell, Havana, May Richards, Helvetia, Continental, Germanic, Hutchinson, Australia, Miami, Racine, City of New York, Grandy, Waud. Cleared—Light—Crescent City, Superior.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.—Arrived—Alcona, Yakima, Yukon, Colby and whaleback, Ward, Hopkins, Jenness, Goshawk, King, Campbell, Colgate and whaleback, Thomson and whaleback, Neilson and whaleback, Merida, Republic. Departed—Bielman, Rappahannock, Two Harbors, light; S. O. 86, Chicago, light; Minch, Bulgaria, Algeria, Lackawanna, Iron King and consort, Nicholas, Iron Queen, Case, Senator, Granada, Grampian, Lake Erie, ore; George Orr, Parry Sound, wheat; Mohawk, Buffalo, flour; Rhodes, Buffalo, grain.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Juniata, 10:30 last night; Rockefeller and consorts, 4 a. m.; Susquehanna, 4:30; Lycoming, 10:20; Linden, noon; Morley, 1:10 p. m.; Wissahickon, 1:40; Parks Foster, 2:30; Chicago, 7; Starrucca, 7:50. Down—Majestic, midnight; Rust and consort, 2 a. m.; Sparta, 3; Mott, 7:30; German, 8; Robert Packer, 9:10; Pewaukee, 9:30; Pabst, Armenia, 10; Pope, 10:50; U. S. Michigan, 11; Mary Boyce, 11:30; Corsica, 1:30 p. m.; Corona, 3; Conestoga, 6; Saxon, 6:10. Calm, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Algonquin, 11:40 last night; Chisholm, Adams, Coffinberry, Checotah, 1 a. m.; McWilliams, 5:00; St. Andrew, 7; Centurion, 7:30; Huron, 8; Sacramento, Neshoto, 9; Foster, Roman, Lily Smith, 10; Maine, Buckhout, Hoag, Montana, Fisk, 11; Castalia, Troy, 1:20 p. m.; Manitoba, 1:40; Maruba, Manila, 2:20; Fayette Brown, 2:40; Northern King, 4:30; Yale, 6:40; Eureka, 7; Kearsarge, 9; Rugee, 9:30. Down—Holden, Johnson, Rosedale, midnight; Superior City, Alva, China, 3 a. m.; Sauber, 5:20; George Gould, 8:30; Wright, 9:40; Wallula, Spokane, 10:30; Manola, Maia, Majestic, 12:30 p. m.; Pathfinder, Sagamore, 3; Coralia, 4; Fryer, Nicaragua, Abyssinia, Mecosta, Bannockburn, Minnedosa, Winnipeg, 5:30; Carpenter, Dashing Wave, 6; Vulcan, 6:20; Ellwood, 7:20; Pease, Planet, Sicken, Spademan, Melvina, McVeagh, 8:30; Rome, 8:40; Northern Queen, Frontenac, 9:40.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Quito, Michigan, 11:40 last night; Zenith City, midnight; Livingstone, 12:20 a. m.; Nimick, Tyrone, 12:30; John Moore, H. E. Packer, Clinton and barges, 1; Hickox, 1:20; Vanderbilt, 2; Runnells, 2:40; Neosho, 3:20; Wade, North Star, 3:40; Volunteer, Fay, Rhodes, 4:20; Helena, 5:20; Drake, Iron Cliff, 6:40; Penobscot, Sitka, 7:30; Black, 8; Gilbert, 8:40; Gladstone, Ionia, 9:20; Business, 9:40; Tacoma, Queen City, 40; Doud, 11:40; Case, 12:10 p. m.; Siemens, Roebling, 12:20; Gilchrist, Carnegie, 1; Mohegan, Mingoe, 2:30; Sevona, Pratt, Athens, 3:30; Cumberland, 4; Raleigh, Tokio, 4:10; Louisiana, Stewart and barges, 4:30; Blanchard, Pringle and consorts, Scranton, 5; Shenandoah, Matanzas, 5:10; Roumania, Barium, 5:30; Quito, Michigan [cleared], 6; Northern Wave, 8. Down—Flint, 9:40 last night; Hennepin, 10; Empire City, Farwell, 10:40; Havana, 11:20; Emory Owen, Australia, Tower, Hopkins, 1 a. m.; Cobb, Negaunee [arrived], Hesper, Adriatic, 2:40; Nipigon and consorts, 6; Matoa, 6:40; Spry, Johnson, Arabia, 8:10; Masaba, 8:30; Presque Isle, Venice, 9:10; Berlin, 9:40; Lizzie, Sligo, Oneida, Oliver Mitchell, Canton, Dunford, Oliver, 10:10; Wyoming [large], 10:40; Nyanza, 1 p. m.; Paris, Curry, 1:10; Russia, 2; La Salle, 3; Owego, 3:30; Curtis and consorts, 4; Massachusetts, 4:20; Choctaw, 4:30; New Orleans, 4:40; Spinner, 5; Orinoco, 5:20; Cadillac, 5:40; Myles, 6; Mahoning, Schuylkill, 6:20; Merrimac, 7:40; Saranac, 8; Lyon, 8:40.

POINT OUT POOR PAVING.

CITIZENS TELL OF DEFECTIVE PIECES OF WORK IN STREETS.

Opinion Expressed Agitation Comes at Right Time—Joseph Donnersberger Says Contractors Are "Out to Beat the Public" and Tells Why Pavements Do Not Last—Mayor Harrison Urges Employing Day Labor as Better Chance of Getting Honest Work.

Property-owners and men more particularly interested in the paving of Chicago's streets expressed their pleasure yesterday in seeing the matter taken up by THE TRIBUNE. A number of citizens said it should have been done before, and that the city would have been better off if the people had been led to see the work that was being done on the streets and sewers ten years ago, while others said the agitation had come at the right time, when the city is to be paved more extensively than ever before.

It develops, when attention is called to the matter, that every one can tell of some defective piece of work in a certain part of the city.

"I believe it to be most important that this work should be looked after, now that we are going to pave the whole city," said Franklin MacVeagh. "Not any public work, not even the river improvement, is of more importance. It would be a tremendous pity if we do not get the work, now being planned, well done.

Objects to Granite Blocks.

"I have always had great confidence in the work Mr. McGann was doing. I am surprised he should take the stand that nothing but stone pavements will do in the down-town districts. I have wondered that the Humane society does not take up this part of the question. I own a good many teams and I feel it is almost brutal to have them driven over the granite block streets. The teams have driven the bicyclists off the asphalt path that was laid in Michigan avenue. They crave such a roadway."

"It looks to me as if THE TRIBUNE were hitting pretty close to the truth," said Alderman Walter C. Nelson. "I am glad the case is up. I hope it will be harped on until something is done to remedy present conditions. All paving is now 25 per cent higher than it ought to be. I think we should have a big revolution in the department. I went out on the South Side this year to see a new piece of asphalt paving and found a large hole where it had caved in.

"The Judiciary committee has become interested in the question and has asked an opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to how much reliance is to be placed in the surety bonds that are given. We should be glad to know the details in the cases mentioned where paving companies have forfeited their bonds through imperfectly filled contracts and are allowed by the city to go on without a settlement."

"Depend on Skimming the Work."

"There is no doubt these contractors who get the city paving are out to beat the public," said Joseph Donnersberger. "They take the contract at almost any price, and depend on skinning the work to get out of it. Our experience in the South Park board was that we could not get as good work done at the same prices by contract as we could do ourselves. The city lets a contract for a six-inch foundation and the contractor puts in three inches. The inspector for some reason overlooks it, and that is why we get pavements that do not last. The inspectors are not all doing the work they are paid for."

Black Sheep Among Inspectors.

"I believe paving is being laid in Chicago today that does not come up to specifications," said Mayor Harrison. "I say also it is not true that inspectors are afraid to report the dishonesty of contractors for fear of dismissal. They are influenced by other motives, which we all understand well, and which will be with them as long as the contract system is in use. I believe the great body of inspectors is honest, but there are black sheep among them, who are not above accepting money from the contractors. And the contractors, many of them, stand ready to use any means of having their work reported on as all right.

"When the city paves its streets by day labor, as I long ago advocated, we shall have a better chance of getting honest work. As for the charge that Robert Burke has been interested in some of the contracts, I would bet my last dollar that he has never had the interest of a cent in any of the paving companies. He knows I would not permit it."

COMPLAIN OF LAND LAWS.

Natives of Philippine Islands Allege Their Farms Were Wrongfully Obtained from Them.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY JAMES B. RODGERS.]

MANILA, P. I., May 1.—One of the principal grievances which the natives of the Philippine Islands had against their Spanish rulers and the question which more than any other made them resolve to throw off the Spanish yoke was the land question. This question now confronts the American authorities, and an adjustment of it satisfactory to the natives would go far toward ending the insurrection. It has been positively stated by one of the officials of the Aguinaldo government that when it is settled all opposition to the American government of the islands will cease. The question is largely one of the relation of landlord and tenant, and, like the land question in Ireland today, it arises from the fact that large tracts of land are owned, or claimed to be owned, by individuals, churches, or companies who demand rent from the real occupants of the land, many of whom have had possession for years and who feel the property is rightfully theirs.

The land laws of the Philippines are incomplete, and although laws have been in existence from early times they have been little used, and the registry of titles was almost unknown until the present century. Even now registry is looked upon as a rather unnecessary proceeding. All realengos or uncultivated lands were supposed to belong to the government, and it allowed natives to squat and build on the public lands without any regular form of law. If the small annual tax was paid the holding was respected. These unregistered holdings were often transferred from one native to another without any form of law or registry.

Rent Cheaper than Lawsuit.

This condition of affairs could not continue, because the land sharpers and the government favorites soon saw that profit to themselves could be made out of the lax methods of transfer. Then more rigid laws became necessary. But the laws were so cumbersome that the more ignorant people in the interior never attempted to make use of them to register their lands, and many of those who were intelligent enough to understand the importance of having clear title to property never registered their holdings because the risk of being involved in legal proceedings constituted the greater danger. As a consequence, families that had owned land for generations accepted the claims of some landlord who had by illegal means obtained title to their property rather than fight the matter in the courts. It was cheaper to pay rent than to pay the expenses of a lawsuit. Great confusion resulted from this condition of the land laws and the government was forced to take some action in the matter.

Some forty years ago one of the Governor Generals called upon all landholders to register their property. Again in 1894, when the mortgage law was promulgated, an opportunity was given to the property-holders to prove their claims and make valid their titles by showing ten years' undisputed possession of their land. As before, the ignorant ones paid no attention to the law and the unprincipled ones took advantage of it to strengthen their hold on the land already occupied and to register their own land, together with that of as many of their neighbors as was possible.

On many of these large estates the tenant is protected to some extent, because under the law he holds the land for an indefinite period and cannot be ejected from the property by the owner. In fact, he is a coowner and has a voice in the selling of the land he leases so long as he pays a yearly rent to the landlord. The system is almost feudal, for, although there is no military service involved, the tenants in many cases look to the landlord for protection and help when they need them. During the war the house of an old Filipino in Manila was crowded with tenants from his estates in the provinces. They had come to him for protection against the Tagalog forces, and the fact that some of them had lost the ownership of the lands they occupied through the trickery of the old man did not seem to inspire any resentment.

The large holders of lands in the Philippines are the religious orders, or friars, and various private parties, Spaniards, Mestizos, and Filipinos. The friars are perhaps the largest landholders, regardless of the schools and churches owned by them, and speaking only of the large estates they hold in the country round about Manila and in the remoter provinces. The income from the estates is used, so it is said, for the support of the schools and seminaries in Spain.

Tenants Make Two Complaints.

The tenants make two complaints: First, that the lands they till and for which they pay annual rents was wrongfully acquired by the landlords and belong by right to the tenants. Secondly, they complain that the landlords have treated the tenants cruelly and unjustly by exacting excessive rents and therefore robbing them of their hard-earned gains. Oddly enough, the second complaint is the cause of the first, for had the landlords, religious and otherwise, been considerate and just, the people would not have complained at all, being willing to sacrifice their rights for the sake of peace.

Whether or not the first complaint is true depends on how these large estates were first acquired by their present owners. It is undoubtedly true that some were originally purchased in part or were received as gifts from devout people. The hacienda of Naic, on the south shore of the bay, twenty miles from Manila, was purchased in 1754 from a Spaniard and a large pile of parchment-bound books containing the record of this and other properties of the Dominicans is shown.

A plantation owned by the Augustinians, just south of Manila, is said to have been received by them as a legacy from a Cuban woman who spent her whole fortune on the place.

The second charge, that the rents have been extortionate, is made against the landlords of many of the plantations, but it is difficult to get definite information. The natives say that the rent has been gradually raised as the property has increased in value under the careful cultivation of the tenant. This method of dealing with him takes from the tenant any incentive to try and better the condition of his land.

Friars Kind in Dealings.

It is said by an English gentleman that the Dominican friars have been kind in their dealings with their tenants. He says that if he were to obtain possession of the lands held by the friars the rents would be doubled. He admits, however, that the friars in some cases rent the land to middlemen, who sublet it to the farmers, and that the farmer suffers in consequence. But he says that one cannot blame the landowner for the faults of the people to whom he rents his land. That is as it may be, but the fact remains that the tenant suffers by the system. For one estate the Dominicans receive only $1,500 per year rental, while the man to whom they lease it makes $10,000 a year from his subleases. The landlords claim that the rent should be based on the productive value of the land. The people say the basis should be the market value of the property. Of course, the landlords and their friends claim that the rents are not excessive, but many people give testimony to the effect that they are.

It will be seen from the foregoing that two things are involved in the land question in the Philippines. The rights of the landowners must be protected and the tenants who have, as they allege, been deprived of their property must be redressed for their wrongs. How can these two objects be attained?

The Filipino government holds the opinion that the land belongs to the people, and then calmly proceeds to collect the rents that formerly went to the landlords, and to apply it to its own uses. This seems rather inconsistent, but these are war times, and money must be had, even though consistency suffer. The English syndicate that has bought the estate of Lolomboy from the friars sent an agent to it to collect the rents. The tenants told the agent that they were glad the estate had been bought by English people, but they also said: "You know that we consider this land our own, and, besides, we are already paying rent to Aguinaldo. If he gives you an order for it we will be willing to pay it to you."

The religious orders are adopting, under stress of circumstances, another solution of the difficulty—for them. They are selling their lands.

PARKS ON HISTORICAL SPOTS.

Plan Has Many Supporters — Father Marquette's Landing Place Suggested.

The plan to establish small public parks in different parts of the city, with a preference for places of historical interest, has many supporters in Chicago, but it is generally admitted that the only possibility of carrying out that plan rests in the consolidation of the park systems of the city.

One of the places suggested for a park is the spot where Father Marquette landed on his first visit to what is now Chicago. The spot is not definitely known, but it is supposed to have been somewhere on the river banks in the Twenty-eighth Ward. By a careful study of Father Marquette's documents referring to his tour of exploration it might be possible to determine the exact spot of his landing.

The spot where he built his log cabin on his second visit to the place on which Chicago now stands is known. It is on the river bank in the Eighth Ward.

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NEW YORK, June 1, 1900.

To the Stockholders of The Distilling Co. of America:

GENTLEMEN:

On December 26, 1899, the undersigned, at the request of holders of shares of your Company to a large amount, consented to act as a Committee to institute an inquiry into the affairs of the Company and to recommend such action as might seem proper. By advertisement published on the same day the Committee advised the deposit of certificates of stock with the Mercantile Trust Company, subject to the order of the Committee, in order to effectuate the above purpose. Almost immediately thereafter the officers and directors of the Company requested the Committee to suspend this call for the deposit of shares, and offered, if that request should be complied with, the fullest possible opportunity for the Committee to investigate the affairs of the Distilling Company of America and its constituent companies. The Committee thereupon suspended the call for the deposit of shares, returned to the depositors such shares as had been received, and proceeded to make the investigation. For this purpose it engaged the services of Mr. Stephen Little, who forthwith entered upon his work.

The officers gave to Mr. Little and to the Committee ready and full access to all the books and papers of the different companies and aided the Committee and its experts in every way to enable the Committee to arrive at an accurate conclusion.

Mr. Little's examination has been extensive and laborious, and has occupied over three months. It covers the period from the organization of each of the companies affected down to December 31, 1899, except that as to the Hannis Distilling Company it covers the five years last past.

The Distilling Company of America did not go into actual business operation until late in the autumn of 1899. The examination, therefore, with reference to this Company covers only the formative period of the Company. The fiscal year of all of the companies ends on July 1st. Owing to the greatness of the undertaking and the vast extent of the business, which really did not get into harmonious working order until about January 1, 1900, the Committee is of opinion that rather than make an estimate of earnings based on incomplete returns it is advisable to wait until the books of the various companies are brought up to the close of such fiscal year, and then, with the complete figures before them, to determine the real earning capacity of the current year, and upon that base an estimate of the earnings for coming years. Under these circumstances, the Committee has decided upon a postponement of its final report until such time as these necessary data shall be in its possession. In coming to this conclusion the Committee is satisfied that the interests of the Company and its stockholders will be substantially benefited.

It is gratifying to state that the Committee has found nothing to reflect upon the integrity of the management of the Company, and the officers and directors of the Company have furnished the Committee every aid and facility and have shown a complete willingness to join with the Committee in the formulation of any plan or policy which may be considered advantageous. The officers are supervising and controlling the management of the constituent companies, and in this way there has been brought about a uniform policy which prevails throughout all the companies, and thus all conflict of interest has been harmonized.

Until after the accounts are closed and the net earnings ascertained for the fiscal year it will be premature to determine what additional working capital is required by the different companies. The Committee is of the opinion, however, that, in order to obtain the best results, further working capital will be needed in addition to the net current assets, which, according to Mr. Little's report, including accrued storage as reported by the Company, amounted on December 31, 1899, to $6,419,298.13, independent of the value of real estate, plants, good-will, brands, and similar assets. A plan already under consideration will be perfected to accomplish this result. In the meantime the officers of the Company will continue to coöperate with the Committee and the Voting Trustees for the best interests of the stockholders, and have agreed upon the following as being beneficial:

(1.) That an auditor for all the companies shall be appointed, who shall be independent of the Company's audit department. For that purpose the Audit Company of New York has been designated.

(2.) For the purpose of solidifying the different interests and according stockholders an assurance of conservative permanent management coupled with a fixed policy, stockholders of the Distilling Company of America are invited to deposit with the Mercantile Trust Company, subject to the order of the Committee, but without any expense to the stockholders, their certificates of stock, together with appropriate blank powers of attorney and proxies, receiving in exchange therefor negotiable certificates of equitable interest in said stock, the stock itself to be placed and remain for five years from the first day of July, 1900, in the names of August Belmont, John L. Cadwalader, T. Jefferson Coolidge Jr., William F. Harrity, and Alvin W. Krech, who shall in the meantime vote thereon under the provisions of an appropriate agreement at all elections or meetings of the Distilling Company of America. The deposits of stock for that purpose are required to be made with the Mercantile Trust Company at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July, 1900.

A large amount of stock has already been pledged, and as soon as a substantial majority has been deposited application will be made to list such certificates on the New York Stock Exchange.

If the plan to be hereafter adopted by the Committee is not acceptable to depositing stockholders, or in case the plan shall not be declared operative, stockholders may withdraw their stock upon surrender of their certificates.

RUDOLPH KEPPLER,
Chairman.
WILLIAM L. BULL,
WILLIAM F. HARRITY,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
RICHARD SUTRO,
Committee.
CHARLES C. DEMING, Counsel.
GUY RICHARDS, Secretary.
120 Broadway, New York City.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co.

OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, March 10th, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, June 7th, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon. Transfer books will close on Saturday, May 5th, 1900, at noon, and reopen on Friday, June 8th, 1900. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bond by registration.

Said meeting has also been designated and called by resolution of the Board of Directors of the company as the meeting whereat, or at any adjournment whereof, the stockholders of the company shall consider and act upon the several following questions:

Ratification of either or both of the leases of the railways and railway property of the Boyer Valley Railway Company and the Harlan & Kirkman Railway Company made by this company pursuant to resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors on December 8th, 1899.

Purchase of the railways and of the rights, privileges, franchises, immunities, assets and property of any or all of the following companies: Boyer Valley Railway Company, Harlan & Kirkman Railway Company, Minnesota & Iowa Railway Company, and Iowa, Minnesota & Northwestern Railway Company.

Purchase of the railways and of some or all of the rights, privileges, franchises, immunities, assets and property of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company [including those of the Dakota Central Railway Company, the Mankato & Ulm Railway Company, and the Minnesota & South Dakota Railway Company, acquired by said Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company].

All of the companies to whose railways and property it is proposed to have this company take title as aforesaid are already "proprietary companies," whose stock is owned by this company.

MARVIN HUGHITT, President.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF FIVE PER CENT NON-CUMULATIVE INCOME BONDS OF THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK-YARDS COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to Article IV. of the trust agreement securing its Five Per Cent Non-Cumulative Income Bonds, the Chicago Junction Railways & Union-Stock Yards Company has elected to pay and redeem all of such bonds on the 1st day of July, 1900, and has given the undersigned Trustee notice in writing of such election. The bonds should be presented for payment and redemption on such first day of July, 1900, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the Trustee named in said trust agreement, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New York, and must bear the coupon of Jan. 1, 1901, and all subsequent coupons. From and after the above date of redemption no further interest will accrue upon said bonds.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Office of
The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company,
CHICAGO, Ill., April 23, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago on the sixth day of June next at 11 o'clock a. m.

W. G. PURDY, President.
GEO. H. CROSBY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Minnesota Elevator Company will be held in Chicago, Tuesday, June 19, at 2 o'clock p. m.

H. C. CARVIN, Secretary.

HOLDS CHURCH AT FAULT

REV. JOHNSON HENDERSON SAYS IT IS INDIFFERENT TO HUMAN NEED.

Speaking at Armour Mission, He Asserts That Sermons Too Often Take the Place of Service, and That the Average Religious Worker Would Let a Man Go Down to Perdition While Debating the Conventional Propriety of the Case.

"Indifference to Social Needs" was the subject of a sermon by the Rev. Johnson Henderson yesterday at Armour Mission, in which he accused the modern church of failure to perform its full duty to society. He said, in part:

"'Gallio cared for none of these things.' These words were used by Paul to describe the social indifferenist who put ease before duty. This vice is common. We need not go to ancient Corinth for an illustration. This indifference still remains as the chief characteristic of much of modern life, and often excuses itself on the ground of saintliness.

"It is possible to become too good to stand up for righteousness. What a multitude of sins finds shelter under the sanctity of the church! It is always easier to be indifferent than discharge duty. Thousands of the brightest young men and women in this city, by the negative character of their lives and the dangers they refuse to discover, are appealing to every lover of true manhood for help, but their cry often meets with no other response than shameful indifference. Throngs, in the depths of degradation, by their misery, are demanding assistance and justice, but piety and philanthropy frequently wrap themselves in the garb of respectability and care for none of these things.

"The church itself, face to face with the most pressing claims of human life, generally contents itself with prosy sermons, pious phrases—and pew rents. Sermons have often taken the place of service, and have helped social indifference to hide in the church.

"Piety too often works itself out in nothing more than pride and prayer. The average church worker would let a man go down to perdition while he was debating the question as to the conventional propriety in the case. Next day he would attend the funeral, and express his religious life in sighs and sanctuary solemnities.

"Even the culture and Christian training of the present day only make this indifference more common. The refining influences of modern civilization frequently produce a kind of sensitiveness that only causes men to despise those whom they should help.

"It is much easier to read books than go out under the hot sun and stand up for righteousness in a street fight.

"This hardening process often comes by way of the church. The priest and the levite were either too proud or too pious to help the unfortunate victim by the wayside, and the latter had to wait for the coming of the good samaritan. Religion, with them, destroyed their usefulness, and they decided that it was more dignified to say prayers than to practice philanthropy."

SERMON OF BISHOP FALLOWS.

Finds Truth Important to World's Progress in the Parable of the Wheat and the Tares.

Preaching at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church last evening on "The Wheat and the Tares," Bishop Fallows said:

"Important truths are taught by him 'who spake as never a man spake' in the striking parable of the wheat and the tares.

"First, that at a certain period in the history of a movement it is impossible to determine what is evil or what is good. Results alone will make it manifest. Good men may be acting from lofty motives, and yet employing bad methods, and evil men from the lowest motives and yet employing common sense plans. Good men may retard the progress of truth by their bungling ways, and evil men accelerate it by the excess of their energy in trying to hinder it.

"The second truth taught is the need of patience in the work of life. Time is the essence of growth. God is never in a hurry. The consummation of the ages is far distant. We are not simply to preach the gospel, but to teach it. It must be imbedded in human character, and organized with human institutions. This may take ages to accomplish.

"Again, it teaches that all forms of physical force and all kinds of persecution are to be abhorred in the maintenance of a spiritual Christianity. The great founder of Methodism said to his followers: 'If you cannot persuade a man to embrace the truth never attempt to compel him to do so.' Napoleon in St. Helena extolled the kingdom of Christ because it was founded upon love, and would therefore be eternal, while the kingdoms which Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne, and himself had tried to create by force had perished.

"And, further, because man is not God, he cannot sit in judgment upon the innermost motives of the heart; he cannot infallibly discriminate between the wheat and the tares in human conduct.

"And, lastly, it teaches the ultimate supremacy of the good among men. The tares shall be separated from the wheat."

CALLS SOCIETY A TYRANT.

Class Prejudice Pointed To by Jenkin Lloyd Jones as Cause of Social Slavery.

The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, in his introduction to an address by T. B. Pandian on "The Pariah of India" yesterday morning at All Souls' Church, said:

"The greatest tyrant today is not theology nor politics, but that shadowy something called 'society.' The most universal slavery is social slavery. The wretched condition of the colored man in the South today, the always arrogant and sometimes brutal prejudice against the Jew, the wicked class distinctions of monarchical governments, and the impious pretension of Kings and Queens, all find their strength not so much in a false theology or defective philosophy as in the silly fear of Madame Grundy, the dread of the improper and of being found violating 'good form.'

"Education and religion, as well as morals and economics, cry out against the assumption that there are fundamental differences, permanent distinctions that separate men into 'classes.' The Pariahs of India have had their poets and their sages. The colored people have had their Frederick Douglass and Booker T. Washington, and the Jews have had their Isaiah, Jesus, and Paul. Distinctions there are, but they are not transmissible.

"The recent astounding position taken by Charles Dudley Warner against the general education of the colored people and in favor of a special industrial education as being the only thing for them is opposed to the saner conclusions of science and the unquestioned experience of man. Technical education is perhaps the best foundation for all education, but a classic education is of value to the washerwoman as well as the statesman.

"The horrible condition of the Pariah class in India is an arraignment of the English government that pretends to conserve their interest.

"The commercialism that exports the immense wheat crop of India, so as to profit by European prices, and then turns around and begs of Europe and America the funds to feed the famine-stricken millions, must be supplanted by a new love for man as man, and a respect for government based on the primary assumption of the divinity in man."

REVIEWS WORK OF CONFERENCE

Dr. J. P. Brushingham Does Not Agree with Those Who Fear Calamity from Its Radical Action.

The Rev. John P. Brushingham, D. D., preached at the First Methodist Church yesterday morning from the text, "I foresaw the Lord always before my face." Referring to the recent General Conference held in Chicago he said:

"The great assembly sat before us a lofty ideal of what power Christianity really has. The highest ideal of all is that Christ whose spirit dominated the entire conference from beginning to end.

"There are some who take a gloomy, pessimistic view of the radical tendencies seen in the General Conference. It has been radical in some respects, yet I believe that its radicalism has all been under the guidance of the divine spirit; that the month's convention was held on the heights of moral grandeur, and under the baptismal power of a new Pentecost.

"Who can forget the prayer of Bishop Joyce before the election of the new Bishops? Or the closing prayer of Bishop Warren? It was a conference of spiritual power. A few times we heard jarring voices. What else could be expected in so vast an assembly, with divers interests at stake?

"There are those who see nothing but evil and disaster in the future of Methodism. One good Bishop felt that the removal of the time limit means the beginning of the end in Methodist progress. We can see nothing but a glorious future, because we see the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night—the face of the Lord always before his church.

"Some are sure that the recognition of women in the General Conference will be calamitous; others, again, that equal lay representation is a misfortune; while the consolidation of benevolences will work ruin. The changes which have been made are not so vital as the eternal presence of God. I, myself, believe that the divine guidance has been manifested through every progressive tendency, and every step has been a forward one. I believe the future of Methodism is to be as the past, only more abundant."

SAYS LIFE'S ILLS ARE REAL.

Rev. L. A. Crandall Denies They Are Illusions of the "Mortal Mind" and Explains Their Mission.

At Memorial Baptist Church last evening the Rev. L. A. Crandall preached from the text: "All things work together for good to them that love God." He said in part:

"The Bible is full of hard sayings and this is not the least of them. It begets a multitude of questions. Is not God perfect? Is not this his world? How does it happen that, in a world created and ruled by a perfect being, evil should forever struggle with goodness and the cry of the suffering drown the acclaim of the glad in heart? Shall we answer that there is no sin, no sorrow? Will our denial convince the wronged and the broken-hearted that they are only laboring under illusions of the 'mortal mind,' and that the world holds nothing but joy and peace and goodness? The common sense of humanity answers that if there be any reality at all, pain, and hunger, and heartache are real, and not seeming.

"The writer to the Romans does not deny sin and suffering, but declares that it is possible to make them our servants. The 'good' toward which they may be made to work is the good of character. That is the highest goal of human effort. In our efforts to attain this, even the sorrows and wrongs which enter into human experience may be made to minister.

"The defeat which humiliated and cast us down may make us wiser and stronger. The sorrow which tore our heart-strings may make us more tender and thoughtful for others. This is not necessarily so, but it may be so. Paul does not say that all things work together for good to all men, but to those who love God. When a man's heart is full of the divine, even the distresses and disappointments of life will be made stepping stones to nobler living."

BEGIN DEDICATORY SERVICES.

Missionary Bishop F. W. Warne Preaches at New Methodist Church in Austin.

Final dedicatory exercises at the new Methodist Church in Austin were begun yesterday morning. Missionary Bishop F. W. Warne, a former pastor of the church, preached from the text: "I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision." The evening services were conducted by the Rev. M. W. Satterfield, also a former pastor of the church. The services will continue through the week. This evening the sermon will be by the Rev. De Loss Tompkins.

FLOCK TO ST. JOSEPH TO WED.

Thirty-two Couples from Chicago Take Out Licenses and Keep Ministers Busy.

St. Joseph, Mo., June 3.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding a cold northeaster and a heavy sea County Clerk Needham vouches for thirty-three marriage licenses issued today. Every justice and minister in this city and several at Benton Harbor participated in performing ceremonies.

All were from Chicago, except one couple from Wabash, Ind. Of the thirty-three marriage licences issued seventeen are withheld from publication.

Sixteen are: Andrew Gabell, Kitty Bates; Edward L. Hearne, Lillian Burgh; Winifred Runyion, Nellion Saiber; Sidney Rosewaine, Carrie E. Marlove; Charles H. Stevens, Nellie Ferguson; Anton Streich, Jennie Rymarkiech; George Richard Franke, Gertrude Rowlan; Frank W. Murphy, Rose Chapels; Benjamin Purdy, Rhoda Wilson; Joseph L. Clair, Mamie Hoffman; Gust H. Johnson, Ida L. Anderson; Frank M. Bachelder, Jessie Pope; Charles M. Velder, Luretta Frances Yonger; George M. Hough, Mamie Lawler; Bert O. Wedge, Gertrude E. McMillan; August Carlson, Gussie Carlson.

TURN AWAY HIS CUSTOMERS.

Retail Clerks Prevent Sunday Buying at F. O. Erickson's Store in Halsted Street.

F. O. Erickson, Halsted street, near Sixty-third, whom the Retail Clerks' association is trying to induce to close his store on Sundays, had his store open again yesterday morning. Only two customers made purchases, while about seventy-five were turned away by the persuasion of the members of the association, who kept close watch all forenoon. Delegations from the carpenters', woodworkers', and machinists' unions called upon Mr. Erickson and tried to persuade him to close his store. He insisted that he would not close as long as the others were allowed to do business on Sunday. To prevent any trouble a policeman was stationed in front of Mr. Erickson's store, but his services were not needed. The clerks are determined to continue their fight for Sunday rest.

TO MAKE A TOUR OF OLD WORLD

The Rev. Rufus A. White and A. C. Halliwell Start on Three Months' Trip Abroad.

The Rev. Rufus A. White, pastor of the Stewart Avenue Universalist Church, Sixty-fifth street and Stewart avenue, and A. C. Halliwell, editor of the Drovers' Journal at the Stock-Yards, left Chicago last night for a three months' tour of the old world. They will sail from Boston June 6 for Liverpool. From there they will take a three weeks' trip through the British Isles. Then a tramp through Florence, Venice, and to Oberammergau, where they will witness the Passion Play. Next they will tour Holland, take a trip down the Rhine, and thence to Paris to visit the exposition, sailing from Liverpool for America about Sept. 1.

OBSERVE DAY OF PENTECOST.

Services Held in All Hebrew Temples—Dr. Emil G. Hirsch's Sermon Is on the Subject.

The day of Pentecost was observed in all the Hebrew temples in the city yesterday. The services differ only in the prayers that are said, but some observance is held by all orthodox Jews. The chief significance of the day is the presentation of the leavened bread, marking the end of the harvest. The observance of Pentecost is regarded as commemorating the Sinaitic legislation. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch conducted Pentecostal services in Sinai Temple, and devoted his sermon to the subject.

NEW BLOOD IN CABINET.

SAID THAT THREE CANADIAN MINISTERS WILL SOON RETIRE.

Lotbinier, Mills, and Tarte Mentioned as the Ones Who Are to Resign Their Portfolios to Escape the Burdens of Public Service—School Issue Again—Radical Change in Banking and Legal Practice Suggested—Good Indian's Proclamation.

Ottawa, Canada, June 2.—[Special Correspondence.]—A man who is close to Sir Wilfrid Laurier declares there will be new blood in the Cabinet before the next general election; that two Ministers, possibly three, will pass out and make room for new men.

Sir Henry Joli de Lotbiniere is said to be one. He would prefer a quieter life. David Mills is another Minister mentioned as not unlikely to leave the Cabinet. His nomination as one of the new law lords of Great Britain, representing Canada, with a salary of $30,000 a year, would strike his many friends as the proper thing, though there are others who think Chief Justice Strong, or Mr. Fitzpatrick, or Edward Blake, now in England, would be good nominations. Mr. Tarte is the third name heard. His friends feel his energies and ability are thrown away in official life.

Before the next election it is feared the Manitoba school question will again be a burning issue in Canada. It is worthy of note that whilst the Roman Catholics, in the resolution passed on Sunday last at Winnipeg, demanded relief on the lines laid down by the Privy Council's decision, the Protestants, who were the prime movers for the supremacy of the provincial school system, insist that the same state of things which caused the former conflict is in existence as actively as ever.

Radical Change Suggested.

A radical change in banking and legal practice that will interest banks, manufacturers, and shippers in the United States and Great Britain, as well as Canada, is being agitated for by a union of woolen and cotton interests. A preliminary blow has just been struck before the Banking committee of the House of Commons, but it failed, only, however, to be followed up perhaps more effectively in other quarters.

It has been the practice of wholesale houses to procure advances from the banks on the security of warehouse receipts of goods consigned by manufacturers. The manufacturers are not notified that their property is in pledge.

On the new amending bank act coming before the House Banking committee for consideration, the representatives of the manufacturers presented a new clause providing that any bank advancing money on a warehouse receipt or any similar security shall give notice of the transaction to the manufacturers from whom the goods were invoiced within two days. In the case of foreign manufacturers the notice would have to be sent to their Canadian agents.

In the event of sale of the hypothecated goods by the bank, the surplus over and above the bank's claim would be payable to the manufacturers, the custom of the banks being to advance only a part of the invoiced value. The banks were strongly represented at the committee in opposition to the proposal, which on being put to the vote was declared lost. The provision will come before the House later on.

Good Indian's Proclamation.

Chief Tan-a-s-ko, the Iroquois, who gathered the Upper Gatineau Indians for a powwow in regard to the recent murder of a white fur trader by the red man Wabie, was found by the Quebec government officers willing to help track the murderer. His wife, a full-blood Algonquin squaw, was educated at a mission house on Gold Lake, and translated into English for the use of the officers a picturesque sort of proclamation written by the chief to the Indians. It follows:

May 23, 1900.—I think over this what happened the 11th of May at Silver Lake. Frank Wabie murdered Thomas McCabe, who was from the Delievre, buying furs.

All ye Indians, I am talking to all of you's that's living in the woods, all of you's that are staying at certain places, and all of you's that are traveling through the country; I am talking to each and every one of you's. I want you all not to hide this man, Frank Wabie, for he done very wrong, and I want you's too tell soon as you can if you know where he is, and catch him if you can and bring him down to Maniwaki; who ever will catch him and bring him down too Maniwaki he will be rewarded. Please forward this message all you can. This man Wabie he is short and small.

All ye Indians, try and live as quite as you can, so as nothing will happen again. We must help all we can to catch this Indian, Frank Wabie, who done very wrong.

CHIEF JOHN TANASKO, Maniwaki.

The officers went 300 miles north on Wabie's track, and then lost the trail.

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CLYBOURN AVENUE.
Cor. Larrabee-st. — Dr. Edward Otto. 876—Deering Pharmacy.

OAK STREET.
Cor. Townsend—R. H. Barber.

STATE STREET.
202—Green & Weiser.

WELLS STREET.
Cor. Ontario — J. A. Thomas. Cor. Division — F. H. Ahlborn.
Cor. Oak—G. W. Herzburg. Cor. Eugenie — Hort Bros.
Cor. Schiller—E. Zobel.

WEBSTER AVENUE.
Cor. Sheffield—Albert W. Schultz.

ASHLAND AVENUE.
Cor. Addison — R. L. Brown. Cor. Graceland — High School Phar. [Schroeder & Van Nice.]

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUNDAY MORNING, EITHER ON CHICAGO and Alton train, Palmer House, or elsewhere in Chicago, a black leather card case containing $320 money and valuable papers to owner. Liberal reward for the return or information. Address X 405, Tribune office.

STRAYED—SATURDAY MORNING FROM 4710 Vincennes-av., small fox terrier bitch, about 10 mo. old; lemon mark on head and side; $10 reward for return. T. A. MORAN, 4710 Vincennes-av.

LOST—GOLD WATCH ON SHERIDAN-ROAD, between Diversey-av. and North Edgewater, Sat. eve at 6 o'clock. Return to MR. PERKIS, Saddle and Cycle Club, or JOHN CLARK, 1726 Prairie-av. $10 reward.

LOST — LEFT IN SOUTH SIDE ELEVATED car, Monday, May 28, book with detachable black cover containing electrical data. Reward. BATE, 486 E. 62d-st.

LOST—STRAIGHT BAR DIAMOND RING AT Plow's, Allegretti's, Indiana-av. car, or on the street; liberal reward to finder. ARNHEIM, 155 Clark-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—THE ZANCIGS PALMISTS—
4—Expert palmists—4 always in attendance.
Readings 50c; with chart $1. Special offer this wk.
To prove that palmistry is a true science we read your character, etc., by the hand only.
WE ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS FOR 10C.
Send self-addressed stamped envelope with print of hand and date of birth.
HOW TO TAKE PRINT OF HANDS.
First—Smoke the paper thoroughly over a lamp until it is entirely black, not forgetting to remove the chimney beforehand and burning the flame high; move rapidly to and fro to keep paper from burning.
Second—Place the hand softly down on the blackened paper, remembering to put a towel underneath to fill in the usual hollow. Take a pencil and draw the outline, but do not move the hand during the operation.
Third—Submerge the blackened paper into alcohol or gasoline slowly, the smoked side up; then put to dry.
Address THE ZANCIGS' TEMPLE OF PALMISTRY, 185 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL— KNOWLTON,
THE CREDIT TAILOR.
Gives credit at cash prices to salaried people; a nice suit of clothes, overcoat, or pair of trousers, best of goods, latest patterns, fit and workmanship guaranteed; one price to all; goods marked in plain figures; you can pay for the same in small weekly or monthly payments.
7TH FLOOR, HARTFORD BUILDING,
140 DEARBORN-ST., CORNER OF MADISON.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 7 O'CLOCK.

PERSONAL—"ON SPECIAL CREDIT AT CASH PRICES."
"From head to toe" we clothe a single person or a family complete.
"From parlor to kitchen" we furnish a home.
We operate a special credit department store for salaried people and those in moderate circumstances, and invite your inspection.
Established 1886. E. SHOWERS & CO.,
217 and 219 State-st., 2d and 3d floors.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, warts, cancer destroyed forever by electricity; electro-rotary massage will positively remove wrinkles; $1 sitting; manicuring 25 cts. The New York Electro Therapeutical Institute, Parlor 409, Inter-Ocean Building.

PERSONAL — HIGH-CLASS TAILORING ON CREDIT. No deposit required.
THE S. B. SHEARER CO.,
8th floor, Woman's Temple.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, warts destroyed forever by electric needle; eyebrows and foreheads perfectly shaped; ten years' experience. MME. STIVER, 1417 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—ROACHES AND BEDBUGS EXterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. FREDERICK PERES & CO., 427 State.

PERSONAL—EXPERIENCED LAWYER CONducts any case, $10; victory guaranteed. Address V 746, Tribune office.

PERSONAL — GENTLEMEN FURNISHING their own cloth, we will cut, make, and trim suits for $7.50. LAVERY & CO., 301 Times-Herald Bldg.

PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, red nose, etc., destroyed by electric needle; book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, etc., destroyed by electric needle; cure guaranteed. MME. A. KALLMAN, 1210 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—HORSERADISH JACK CAN FURnish you the best butter at 20c lb.; fresh from Dundee Dairy Farm. 68 E. Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—RHEUMATISM CURED; 10 YRS.' Swedish experience. 1802 Wabash. Anderson.

PERSONAL — DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ON easy payments. LOFTIS & CO., 103 State-st.

PERSONAL—ALL THE MME. QUI VIVE PREParations; lady agents wanted. 34 Monroe, 3d fl.

PERSONAL—N. E. ANDREWS, 291 WABASH, chiropodist; corns, bunions, ingrown nails.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—WELL EDUCATED, middle-aged German-American man of good appearance, familiar with all kinds of office and outdoor work, rapid in figures, with a corporation, commercial house, or hotel; no objection to leaving city; highest references. Address B R 954, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, CASHier, or office assistant, by young man, 24 years of age; experienced; can also operate Remington or Williams typewriter; best references. Address T. R. H., Hammond, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED — BOOKKEEPER, AUditor, or otherwise, by experienced, reliable man; choice references; small salary till ability is proven. Address W 554, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR cashier; experience; A1 references; can give bond. Address V 526, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, ACcountant; railroad and corporation experience; capable stenographer; best refs. V 740, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—
Designer, cutter, and fitter, with incomparable ideas of original styles, for a first-class suit and cloak house.
Address W 657, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CUSTOM CUTTER AT present employed by one of the largest houses in the country would make change; best of ref. and must be confidential. Address S 466, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGINEER, WITH marine license; late chief machinist U. S. navy. Address V 913, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 LINOTYPE MAchinist-operator; competent to take charge of plant as machinist. X 404, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE and steady young Swedish man as coachman and for general work in private family; understands thoroughly the care of fine horses, carriages; careful driver, sober and strictly reliable; very best of city references. Address ALBERT TRAST, Wheaton, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED manager or superintendent, now with one of the largest mfg. concerns in the country. Address X 330, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR AND salesman; experience; A1 references; can give bond. Address V 527, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED GERman man; understands cleaning in stores. Address X 855, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK; ONLY those wishing first-class services answer. Address X 403, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER for a gentleman of means requiring the services of a refined young English widow; one who understands thoroughly the care of a home and the management of servants; only those requiring such service need answer. Address X 804, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED WIDOW with child 3½ years of age, to take charge of house; references. Address E A 408, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED housekeeper; hotel, club, or gentleman's home. MRS. CLARA WEST, 3312 Rhodes-av., Chicago.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BICYCLE AND WALKing skirts, $3; shirt waists, 75c; high-grade, repairs and alteration work. ARMER, 3535 Cottage Grove.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—GRADUATE NURSE wishes to accompany invalid lady or lady with children to Europe; services in return for expenses. Address E. M. REDPATH, St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul, Minn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY GRADUATE nurse; $15 per week. 45 Stanley terrace. Telephone 1433 West.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—NEW ADDRESS, 2446 Indiana-av. The best of domestics, all nationalities, at the old reliable Bureau Registry, MRS. JONES, proprietor. Tel. S. 227. Est. 20 years. No branch offices.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; little experience; good penman; living on West Side. Address T. D., 846 S. Homan-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A REFINED, WELLeducated young lady seeks position as companion to lady or children; good reader and generally useful. Address T 246, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION TO elderly gentleman of means, by lady of refinement, reduced in circumstances; no incumbrances; references exchanged. Address T 320, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—A1, BY LARGE CONCERN; young man, quick and accurate at figures and a good penman; capable of handling a large number of accounts; reasonable salary to the right party; Chicago references only. Address F H 915, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—INTELLIGENT, ABOUT 18 years of age, for the accounting department of a large concern; must be intelligent, good at figures, and penmanship; state Chicago references; $5 a week. Address F H 316, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CANVASSERS—QUICK SELLING OFFICE SPEcialty; good profit; exclusive territory. R. 12, Inter Ocean Bldg.

CIGAR SALESMAN—ACQUAINTED WITH THE trade; must have references. V 530, Tribune.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN—IN LUMBER yard, Denver, Colo.; state age, references, salary expected. Address G B 42, Tribune office.

EXPERIENCED STEAM COAL SALESMAN—For city trade. Address V 643, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS MEN—THOSE UNDERSTANDing premium business; must have best references; salary and expenses. V 678, Tribune.

INSTALLMENT MEN—GOOD, TO SELL OUR cameras; city or country; $1 down, 25c per week. Metropolitan Camera Co., 575 Wells-st.

LIFE INSURANCE MEN — ATTENTION—Standard company, with an unequaled record, wants 6 good men for Chicago; fine opening if you are all right; salary and commission. Address F E 877, Tribune office.

MAN—OF ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE IN selling county and State rights; patented article universally useful. H. L. MORTON, 902 Fisher Building.

MAN—TO SOLICIT COLLECTIONS AND PERsonal injury cases. Address W 205, Tribune.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, WITH A LIVE trade, for the City of Milwaukee and adjacent towns, thoroughly conversant with the tea, coffee, and spice business, and of first-class habits and character. J. H. BELL & CO., Chicago, 62 Michigan-av.

SALESMAN—OF BUSINESS ABILITY, TO ASsociate himself with a large corporation; good salary and commission; high class business and only good men need apply; references required. Address F E 838, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—WIDE AWAKE, WELL ACQUAINTed with Chicago, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota trade, to handle very attractive line of silk and wool waists. Address SILK, P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMAN — CAPABLE, INDUSTRIOUS, sharp, clean-cut man, who can push the business of a large company; salary and commission; references. Address F E 837, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TO CARRY SIDE LINE; ONE selling paint and sign trade preferred; give territory. Address V 609, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—MAN ACQUAINTED WITH HOtel and saloon men in Illinois to sell automatic musical instruments. Address V 945, Tribune.

SALESMAN—GOOD LOCAL; NEW AND USEful novelty, fast seller, for general office use; liberal terms. Address X 402, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—ATTENTION—A LARGE LIFE INsurance company has a special proposition which does not require knowledge of insurance business, but ability as a dealer with men; good salary and commission. Address F E 822, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—3—OF MORE THAN AVERAGE ability, 30 to 45 years old; capable of approaching bankers and leading merchants; must have tact and good address and come well recommended; reference required as to character and ability; good salary. Address F E 811, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — THREE GOOD, HUSTLING salesman for Indiana and Michigan; must be intelligent, well dressed, and able to mingle with best people; salary and commission; yearly contract; worth $2,500 per year to right man; references required. Address F J 316, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — GOOD, HUSTLING, WELL-APpearing, intelligent men to handle Stoddard's Lectures; most satisfactory book proposition on market; liberal advances to men with good references. J. D. KENYON, 1506 Fisher Bldg.

SALESMEN—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED CHIcago tea, cigar, and spice jobbing house, a few more first-class salesmen; state age, territory, experience, average sales, salary or commission expected. Address C X 661, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—EVERY CITY, CHICAGO INcluded; 100% commission; staple article to hardware trade; also consumers; splendid side line for traveling salesmen. SWEETLAND, 43, 177 La Salle-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—BEST SIDE LINE FOR STATIONery, drug and art stores; mornings. R. 30 McVicker's Bldg.

SALESMEN—VISITING THE CLOTHING, DRY goods, and shoe trade to carry a side line; sample can be carried in vest pocket. W 927, Tribune.

SOLICITOR—FOR ADVERTISING, MONTHLY publication; must be first-class man. Address 84 La Salle-st., Room 314.

SOLICITOR—CAREFUL HOUSE TO HOUSE SOlicitor; pay weekly. Manager, 212, 185 Dearborn.

SOLICITORS — FOR "OUR ISLANDS AND Their People As Seen With Camera and Pencil," introduced by General Joseph Wheeler, covering the journey made by author and photographer through Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Isle of Pines, twelve islands composing the Hawaiian group, and the Philippines; illustrated with twelve hundred superb photographs taken by our own artist, with brilliant descriptive matter by distinguished authors; easy monthly payments, commissions paid in cash; solicitors make $12 to $20 per day; no deliveries and no collections by solicitor. Address for description and terms, CHICAGO RECORD'S BUREAU FOR "OUR ISLANDS AND THEIR PEOPLE," 132 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

SOLICITORS—LIFE INSURANCE, TO SELL our new popular endowment annuity policy; $5,000, only $39.35 yearly; big renewal contract; expenses paid. 811 Ashland Block.

TRAVELING MEN—WITH ESTABLISHED trade, to carry high grade side line; large demand; big profits paid weekly. Ask for BEVANS, The Dominion Company, third floor, 334 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

$1,800—SALARY OR COMMISSION—WE WANT 5 intelligent, active men to travel; no canvassing; permanent position for good men; references required. Address Room 308, 84 La Salle-st.

Boys.

BOY—IN OFFICE OF WHOLESALE HOUSE. Address F H 906, Tribune office.

STRONG BOY—OR YOUNG MAN TO LEARN drug business; good position. WOOTEN'S, 943 Madison-st., cor. Oakley.

Trades.

ARTISTS—CRAYON; STEADY EMPLOYMENT. Model Portrait Co., 7 Blue Island-av.

BARBER — AT ONCE; OLD MAN WILL DO. 416 W. Chicago-av.

BARBERS—CALL AT JOURNEYMEN BARbers' Union, 116 5th-av. J. LUCOS, Pres.

BOILERMAKERS—FIRST-CLASS MEN, TO GO out of city. Call room 6 Grace Hotel, corner Jackson-blvd. and Clark-st.

CARPENTERS—25; GOOD WAGES, STEADY work. C. K. BERG, Davenport, Ia.

COAL MINER—AN EXPERIENCED, TO leave city. Address F H 848, Tribune office.

GLUE WORKERS—EXPERIENCED. VENDER Paper Box Co., 345 South Canal-st.

HARNESSMAKERS— TWO GOOD MEN, ALSO one good bridlemaker. The Strecker Bros. Co., Marietta, O.

MOTORMEN—CONDUCTORS, AND SHOP MEN for motor repairs. Call at Tremont House, Room 31.

RE-ETCHER—ON 3-COLOR PROCESS WORK. Only absolutely first-class man need apply. Good salary and steady position.
Photo-Chromotype Eng. Co.,
719 Vine-st., Philadelphia.

TAILOR.
53 River-st., Room 21.

TAILORS—COATMAKER AND BUSHELMAN. 3569 Cottage Grove-av.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS — BEST CALICO, 3¾C PER YARD; ginghams, 3¾c; seamless socks, 3¾c; bluing, 1c; soap, 1c; stove polish, 2c; gold ring, 1c; jeans, yard, 9½c; spectacles, 3c; men's jeans pants, 49c; boys' pants, 14c; men's $2.25 shoes, 98c; men's shirts, 15c; dipper, 2c; knives, 3c; shoe blacking, 1c; men's wool socks, 9½c; box tacks, 1c; men's fine suits, $3.98; rice, per pound, 3c; oatmeal, 2½c; smoking tobacco, 3½c. Send for price list. C. R. Willard Co., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TOWN, COUNTRY, OR State, for the Home Grinder for sharpening knives, scissors; attached to the flywheel of any sewing machine in five seconds; lasts a lifetime; every family wants one; big thing for agents; exclusive territory; send for circular, or 75c for sample. Trenholm-Palmer Co. [Ltd.], R. 406, 185 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN and country to sell our improved gasoline vapor lamps; no torch; adjustable flame; polished brass; seven styles, handsome designs; good profits to reliable agents. Write Studebaker Gasoline Lighting Co., Dept. O, 552 Main-st., Kansas City, Mo. LET THERE BE LIGHT.

AGENTS THAT WANT THE LATEST, FASTest seller, making $20 to $50 weekly, both sexes, get the new pinless skirt, waist, and belt holder; improvement on all devices; waste no time on old fads; winner side line or mail order; sample, 15c; demonstrator's outfit, 25c. Mack Mfg. Co., 17 Quincy-st., Suite 308, Chicago.

AGENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—EVERYWHERE OUTSIDE CHICAgo; $5 an hour easily made; no competition; something entirely new; for sample and particulars inclose stamp. Albaugh Manufacturing Co., Chicago.

$2,500 CAN BE MADE DURING NEXT SIX months by hustling agents handling our white and fancy rubber collars, cuffs, bosoms, and neckties; patented and guaranteed goods. Write, for special plan. M. & M. Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass.

$50 WEEKLY SELLING OSGOOD'S PERFECtion tug or shaft carrier and life saving attachment combined to liverymen and all horse owners; one agent sold 129 sets in 9 days; exclusive territory. B. H., Enterprise Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENT—BY LARGE NEW YORK IMPORTERS, to sell to the Western dry goods trade, line of fancy cotton goods on commission as a side line; references required. Address F H 923, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY CITY, TOWN, and hamlet in U. S. for best side line on market; pocket article; sells at sight; send 15c for sample. Write E. M. Stay Co., 948 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—WE HAVE OVER 100 PROFITABLE, fast-selling articles for agents, traveling men's side lines, novelties, etc. Send stamp for catalogue. SMITH & SMITH, Manufacturers, 130-132 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—MONEY MADE QUICKLY; RAPID seller; big profits to agents; indispensable article; investigate immediately. Office and salesrooms, 235 W. Randolph-st., Green Hose Mender Co.

BE YOUR OWN BOSS—START MAIL ORDER business at home; big money; send 10c valuable list of recipes and all information. Burgie Mfg. Co., 183 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR BEST SELLING 15C household article on market; send 6c in stamps for postage on free sample and terms. JAS. M. BOYD JR., 200 Nicollet-av., Minneapolis, Minn.

MEN AND WOMEN—BY MANUFACTURER, TO distribute samples; take orders; goods required in every household; large profits; steady work; samples for stamp. T. M. SAYMAN, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—MAKE AND SELL YOUR OWN goods; Wheaton & Co., New Bedford, Mass., can furnish you a working formula for any article you wish to manufacture; circulars free.

WANTED—AGENTS—20TH CENTURY NOVELty men and women, city and country; three to five dollars daily. Send 10c for sample. 475 State-st.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN TO handle a new household article; sell at 25c; send 25c for sample and instructions. LOVELL & EWING, 316 Omaha Bldg., Chicago.

AGENTS—EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY; QUICK selling office and household specialty; good profits. R. 12, Inter Ocean Bldg.

AGENT WANTED—LIVE MAN TO PLACE AUtomatic musical instruments in city saloons; new and liberal basis. Address V 944, Tribune office.

"PORTRAIT AGENTS"—CARRY PHOTO BUTtons as a side line. Send for our special list. LAWSON, 7 Blue Island-av.

ANOTHER NEW PATENT; $25 PER DAY guaranteed you; free outfit. Braham Mfg. Co., B 2246, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS MAKE $10 PER DAY SELLING OUR novelty machines; on application will send cut, terms. THOMAS FOOTE CO., Los Angeles, Cal.

DO YOU WANT WORK? BEST PROPOSITION in Chicago; good pay; salary or com; capital not necessary. 163 State-st., R. 45.

AGENTS—300,000 SOLD ONE WEEK, JUST OUT; big line meritorious sellers, no trash; write quick. De Haven Mfg. Co., Sioux City, Ia.

$300 MONTHLY SELLING SPECIALTY SOAP; sample free. Lease Soap Co., Cincinnati, O.

$100 MONTHLY; PATENT METALLIC BREAD boards; sample free. D. E. FORSHEE, Cinn., O.

AGENTS—BOTH SEX; MONEY EVERY NIGHT; at once. 8802 S. Carpenter-st., N. J. RAY.

STARK NURSERY PAYS CASH WEEKLY IF you sell Stark trees. Louisiana, Mo.

Employment Agencies.

IT IS MUCH CHEAPER TO CALL AT OUR OFFICE FOR A GOOD, STEADY POSITION THAN TO TRY AND FIND IT YOURSELF.
We have been long established.
Have filed good real estate bonds with the State and are thoroughly reliable.
WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING ORDERS.
Men looking for work in large mercantile houses, banks, railroads, street car lines, etc.; watchmen, elevator men, teamsters, general work in wholesale houses, warehouses, factories, machine shops, electricians, engineers, oilers, car repairers, etc.; men for general office work, bill and entry clerks, checkers, callers, stockkeepers, timekeepers, correspondents, private secretaries, bookkeepers, telegraphers, floorwalkers, traveling salesmen, city salesmen, etc., $10 to $25 per week; janitors, stablemen, coachmen, etc., $20 to $35 per month.
Call. STROUP'S BUREAU,
199, 201 S. Clark-st., 3d floor,
One block from The Fair. Tel. Central 1890.

CALL AT ONCE
at MUTUAL ASSOCIATION
IF YOU WANT A POSITION.
WE SECURE DESIRABLE PLACES FOR BOTH GENTLEMEN AND LADIES.
As stenographers, bookkeepers, collectors, cashiers, correspondents, etc., $12 up.
Watchmen, warehousemen, men for wholesale houses, firemen, janitors, etc., $10 up.
Drivers, packers, elevator men, stable men, $10 up.
Young men for offices, stores, and to learn trades, $7 up.
Coachmen, housemen, gardeners, men for gents' places, $25 to $50 and found.
Young men for factories, $8 up.
We are established and reliable and are connected with some of the best firms in and out of the city.
INFORMATION FREE.
ROOM 8, 184 DEARBORN-ST.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE. WE teach the work in two months, donate complete outfit of tools, pay board, furnish free ticket to our college, and guarantee $15 weekly when competent. This offer is good until June and is made on account of demand for graduates this summer; make application by mail. Moler College, 435 Wabash-av.

BLACKSMITH—FOR COUNTRY. SECTION men for C., M. & St. P. Ry., $1.50 per day. Farm hands, flunkies, and teamsters. ADAMS & TILLOTSON, 117 Canal-st.

STENOGRAPHER—WHO CAN OPERATE REMington tabulator; permanent; $60; no charge for securing situations. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT.

FARM HANDS—10; $20, $23, $25 PER MONTH. GOODE, 119 S. Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

A LEADING "OLD LINE" LIFE INSURANCE company wants two thoroughly competent life insurance men to organize and establish local agencies throughout the State; applicants must state their experience and give reputable references in replying; guaranteed salary; liberal commissions, and expense allowance made. Address F H 925, Tribune office.

COLLECTOR—BRIGHT MAN AS COLLECTOR. Call 8 a. m. or 4 p. m. 385 W. North-av., 2d floor.

EXPERIENCED LUMBER ESTIMATOR—WHO can do some stenographic work; must be rapid and accurate. Hallack Lumber and Supply Co., Denver, Colo.

GOOD FARM HAND—WAGES $240 PER YEAR. Address Box 174, Ottawa, Ill.

INDUSTRIAL FIRE INSURANCE — SMALL weekly payments; liberal commissions for prospects; good positions for good workers. Call 221 Rialto Bldg.

MAN—OF CHARACTER AND ABILITY, TO take full charge of established woodworking plant, making interior finish, fixtures, and fine furniture; must be a correct estimator and have executive ability. Answers confidential, but will not be considered unless stating age, experience, present employment, and salary expected. Address by letter only, R. HASSELGREN & CO., 440 No. State-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—5 WANTED FOR CLASSIFIED business, city or country; salary and commission; educated and energetic young men; good pay. Call before 11:30 a. m. American Literary Society [DAVIS], 521-531 Wabash-av.

WELL DIGGERS—IMMEDIATELY; 25. APply 733-734 Stock Exchange Building.

YOUNG MAN — TO RUN ON RAILROAD trains. 11 E. Taylor-st., near State.

YOUNG MEN — TO RUN ON R. R. TRAINS. 389 5th-av., opposite Grand Central Depot.

YOUNG MEN—TO RUN ON TRAINS. NEWS stand. Union Depot, down-stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $
WHAT $2 PER MONTH WILL DO:
It invested with us you will make from $1,000 to $5,000. Until June 23 stock selling on installment plan for 7 cents per share. Cash 5 cents. Par value $1 fully paid, nonassessable; all money paid to a bonded trustee. Call or write; make checks payable to S. M. Moulton, trustee. Address
TURNAGAIN ARM GOLD MINING CO.,
185 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.
$ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $

INVESTIGATE OUR PLAN FOR MAKING money in oil stocks. Lima is one of the greatest oil fields in the world. Large or small investments bring regular incomes; failure impossible under our system. One man invested $12.50 per month for eight months and cleared $1,400; we guarantee to double your money in 4 months; best of references. Stock is sold on monthly payments. Particulars free. Union Oil company, Lima, Ohio.

WANT PARTY WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 TO JOIN me in established manufacturing business netting $2,000 per month, profits 300%; money secured on $30,000 plant and stock; selling jobbers only; close investigation by principals only. Address P. O. Box, 756 Chicago.

NO STRIKES, CHEAP LABOR—IF YOU ARE tired of paying taxes, fighting strikes, why not come and locate at central railroad point, 30x80, 2-story factory, with power, all ready to start business. Just the spot for light or heavy goods manufactory. E. & G. E. KING, Reed City, Mich.

BY REASON OF ILL HEALTH A HOUSE mover in a town of 2,500 population wishes to sell his business and tools; established 35 years; a snap for the right man; practically no opposition. N. F. BREESE, 372 North Broadway, Aurora.

HAVE $2,000 TO INVEST IN A PROFITABLE established manufacturing business where my service is needed; give full particulars; fakes or novelties not considered. R. 201, 203 S. Canal-st.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL YOUR BUSIness, city or country, call or address GOLSEN & CO., Tacoma Bldg. Established 20 years. Oldest in Chicago.

FULLER'S EARTH—1,000 ACRES; LARGEST deposit ever discovered. N. W. and W. K. BLISS, R. 416, 145 La Salle-st.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address H. MORGUS, 126 Market-st.

CIGAR STORE, SOUTH SIDE, CLEARING $150 per month; cheap rent; large apartment building; $900. LEMON, 167 Dearborn-st.

SHOE STOCK FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR clear real estate. H. FRIEND, 154 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

MAJESTIC STEEL RANGES EXCEL EVERY other in economy of fuel, durability, and satisfactory results; full line; Majestic Cook Book free. Orr & Lockett Hardware Co., 71 and 73 Randolph-st.

REFRIGERATORS, 300, ALL SIZES, TO CLOSE out at any price; one size goes at $3.95, others ask $6 for it; baby carriages and go-carts, full line Heywood make, lowest figures; cash or credit. J. GOLDENBERG, 1837-1839 State-st.

SOUTH SIDE COMMISSION HOUSE, 3811 TO 3819 State-st.—A complete stock of household goods and carpets always on hand at lowest prices; cash or easy payments.

GENUINE MONROE PORCELAIN LINED REfrigerators; have one-pieced vegetable chambers; always clean. J. RETTERER, 167 Lake-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotel and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND FURNITURE—Large or small lots. 2503 State-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE, CARPETS; WE PAY cash. Send postal; will call. 182 N. Clark.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, stoves. Send postal. Will call. 342 S. Halsted.

INSTRUCTION.

DIAMOND GOLD MEDAL CONTEST AND COMmencement exercises of Soper School of Oratory, Friday evening, June 8; reserved seats 25 cts., at 1005 Steinway Hall. Summer school opens July 3. 17 Van Buren-st.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDITORIUM [Tower], CHICAGO, ILL. OPEN ALL SUMMER. TRIAL LESSON FREE. Students may begin at any time. Send for circulars.

PENMANSHIP, ARITH., GRAMMAR, LITERAture, letter writing; private course, $5. Bennett Inst., 438 Athenæum Bldg., 26 Van Buren.

DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL ALL YEAR—3 MOS., nights, $10. Jones Bus. College, 160 Washington.

DRAMATIC ART, ELOCUTION, ORATORY, fencing. Lester Shaffner, 81 S. Clark-st., R. 24.

MARY M. SHEDD, TEACHER OF SINGING; voices tested free. 905 Steinway Hall.

DANCING SCHOOLS.

BALLROOM DANCING—CLASS OR PRIVATE; glide, waltz, and two-step. Bennett Inst., 26 Van Buren-st.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

ALL KINDS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HANdled in exchange at the Eureka Chattel Exchange, 3506 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

GIRL—YOUNG FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK; good pay. 235 22d-st., near Dearborn.

HOUSEWORK—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 1454 Edgecomb-pl.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

CUSTOM SHIRT OPERATORS—TOM MURRAY, 122 Jackson or 712 Omaha Bldg.

DRESSMAKERS AND FINISHERS—GOOD. MRS. SCHURR, 1809 Oakdale-av., nr. Evanston-av.

DRESSMAKERS—TWO RESPONSIBLE, AT 630 W. Madison-st.

EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON CANVAS goods; power. 200-208 S. Water-st.

GIRLS—TO ASSIST DRESSMAKER. COME ready to work. 442 N. Clark-st.

SEAMSTRESS—FIRST-CLASS ALL AROUND machine hands; steady work. 235 22d, near Dearborn.

SKIRTMAKERS — 185 E. VAN BUREN, 9TH floor. I. HIRSCH & CO.

WAIST HANDS — EXPERIENCED; ALSO sleevemaker. PHILLIPS, 2517 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

COMPETENT INFANT NURSE—MIDDLE-aged woman. 3757 Indiana-av., Flat 4.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE IDEAL SKIRT SUPPORTER AND SHIRT WAIST HOLDER; the most simple, elegant, and practical device ever invented; the best seller on earth; come and see it or write for terms. GEO. N. SCEETS, 45 Commerce Bldg., 16 Pacific-av., Chicago.

LADY AGENTS—WE HAVE THREE FAST-selling, profitable articles for you. Three samples and our catalogue describing over 100 agents' articles sent for 15c. Inclose this ad. SMITH & SMITH, Manufacturers, 130-132 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS — INTELLIGENT LADY AGENTS for the greatest money-maker on earth; it creates a steady, increasing income for yourself; state line carrying now and don't fail to write to W 874, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS; CATHOLICS PREferred. 346 E. 56th-st.

AGENTS—FOR ARTICLE SUITABLE FOR men, women, and children. 163 State-st., R. 45.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS; TOILET ARTICLE; $3 to $5 a day easy. Address W 876, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

GIRLS—118 5TH-AV., CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT Agency; branch office, 3537 Prairie-av.—800 girls for city, country, and summer resorts, hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses; cooks, dishwashers, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses for public and private laundries, seamstresses, factory girls, clerks, and 200 girls for housework; $5 and $6; positions free.

LADIES—TO LEARN HAIRDRESSING AND manicuring; 4-weeks' term completes; all the advantages of constant practice and expert instructions given; face treatment also taught. Call or address Moler College, 435 Wabash-av.

W. FELLER'S GERMAN-AMERICAN EMployment Agency, 586 N. Clark. Tel. N. 153. Wanted, 200 girls, all kinds of domestic work; best families, highest wages; satisfaction guaranteed.

WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRLS, chambermaids; orders waiting. MRS. BROWN, 520 N. Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR LADIES OR GIRLS to make $8 to $10 a week; nice, pleasant work that can be done at home. Call, or write, with stamp, Ideal Home Work Co., 153 Washington-st., Room 45.

BON BON DIPPERS—
125-127 S. Clinton-st.

GIRLS OR BOYS—HONEST, TO SELL BEAUtiful stick and beauty pins and earn $2 a day; we trust you with goods; when sold you keep half the money and pay the other half to us; valuable watches given free besides as prizes for good workers. Apply personally or by letter to King Harvard Co., 155 Washington-st., Chicago.

GIRLS—STEADY WORK; GOOD PAY. APply top floor. 445 Canal-st.

IRONERS— GOOD. WEBER & BIRCK, DYERS and cleaners, 3523 State-st.

LADIES—TO SELL PFEIL'S DEVELOPING corset and corset waists. 701 Venetian Building.

PRESS GIRLS—EXPERIENCED, IN DYE house. WEBER & BIRCK, 3523 State-st.

WOMAN — MIDDLE-AGED, FOR COMPANION and attendant for feeble old lady; write, stating experience and terms, giving ref. 3957 Ellis-av.

WOMAN—ELDERLY, CAPABLE OF MANAGing small business; steady position. Address F J 121, Tribune office.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

LADIES—LEARN MILLINERY, DRESSMAKing, and ladies' tailoring; new style perfect-fitting shirt waist or skirt patterns cut to order, 50c; special; call this week. McDowell School, 78 State.

S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL OF DRESS CUTTING—Ladies' tailoring taught; patterns cut to measure; take elevator. Palais Royal, 157 State-st.

CHICAGO TAILORING INSTITUTE, 209 STATE-st., teaches scientific garment cutting, ladies' tailoring by expert men tailors; patterns cut.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AS MY FAMILY INTENDS spending the summer in Paris I will offer for one-third their value the following articles to encourage an immediate sale: One extension leather-top cutunder surrey, seats four; one rubber-tired trap, seats two or four; one rubber-tire runabout, made by Brewster of New York; one full leather-top end-spring buggy; four sets of surrey, trap, and light road harness; also a fine gentleman's road team; also a nice family horse; they have been used in the city for the last two years and will guarantee them safe, sound, and reliable in every particular and allow a purchaser a reasonable trial. All of the above property is in first-class condition, having had very little use. Will sell together or separately at almost any reasonable offer. Inquire or address at residence, 643 W. Adams-st. GEORGE BAKER, Groom.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—LANDAUS, BROUGHams, victorias, stanhopes, Goddards, open and top buggies, surreys, runabouts, etc.; new and second-hand harness. 767 and 769 44th-st., near Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CARLOAD COMBINATION SADdle horses, high grade; fancy prices not asked; bay carriage team, 16 hands, one cob, perfect in detail. 2260 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; ONE NEW R. T. RUNabout; also 2 runabouts, r. t., used few times; high-class painting and repairing. G. B. SMITH, Yards.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW 5-GLASS LANDAU and stanhope, also one carriage team and single driver. 4346 Michigan-av.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND HARness; repairing and painting. 3538, 3540, 3548, and 3550 State-st. C. J. HULL.

FOR SALE—FINE PAIR OF CHESTNUT COACH horses; safe for family driving; sell at a bargain, as I am going away. 194 35th-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA FINE RUNABOUT, rubber tired, best make, good as new. Apply barn, 3251 Michigan-av.

WILL EXCHANGE—2,560 ACRES OF LAND IN Texas for horses. 1430 Unity Building.

$65 BUYS HANDSOME RUBBER-TIRE RUNAbout. 50 S. Hoyne-av.

FINE RUBBER TIRE TRAP, LATEST STYLE; all improvements; used few times. 50 S. Hoyne.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

WILL YOU ACCEPT
A HIGH GRADE STANDARD 1900 BICYCLE
OR A LIBERAL COMMISSION
for your services in talking up, advertising, taking orders among your friends and acquaintances for our wheels,
THE "LOFTIS" and THE "METROPOLE."
The most up-to-date wheels built. Three nickel crowns, nickel joints and head, one-piece crank, best equipment, etc., etc.
Prices $22.50 and $30.00, cash or easy terms.
Great bargains in second-hand wheels.
This is a great opportunity to get a wheel. Call and see us. Open evenings and Sundays until 2 p. m.
LOFTIS BROS. & CO.,
Columbus Memorial Bldg., 103 State-st.
West Side branch, 357 W. Madison-st.

RAMBLER BICYCLES—
1900 ....$40.00
1899 ....29.50
TANDEM, 1899,
$50.00.
WHILE THEY LAST.
Ideals ....$20 to $30
Clipper ....$28 to $30
Bring in your old wheel and see what we can do for you. Big snaps in second-hand wheels. Open Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings. Monday is our bargain day. Rambler Salesroom, 128 Dearborn, near Madison.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN AMERICA, the OLD RELIABLE CO. at same old place. BROWN-LEWIS CO., 293 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—RAMBLER, GOOD CONdition. 892 N. Sawyer-av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED FIRST PAYMENT; GET CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS., 103 STATE-ST., 4TH FLOOR. OPEN SATURDAYS TILL 10 P. M.

$1.00 A WEEK—$1.00 A WEEK—FOR A 14-KT. filled-case, warranted 25 years, with fine jeweled Elgin movement; have every modern improvement. This is an exceptional watch for the price. Watch delivered on first payment. Strelitz Bros., wholesale jewelers, 2d floor, 167 Dearborn-st.

CASH, FULL VALUE FOR OLD GOLD, SILver, and diamonds. McVicker's Theater Building, 3d floor. Take elevator. LOGUE.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD gold and silver. BREDT & CO., Room 508, 57 E. Washington-st., or 67 E. Washington, 5th floor.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL COMPANY—
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 4.

The fourth quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared payable on July 2, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 15. The transfer books will close on June 15, 1900, at 3 o'clock p. m., and reopen on July 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m. WM. BARRET RIDGELY, Secretary.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY debt contracted by my wife, as she left my bed and board. M. E. SCHNOEKER. May 31, 1900.

CLOTHING, FURS, ETC.

MISS BELL MAKES SPECIALTY LADIES' and children's clothing; pays highest price for their cast-off garments. 97 Blue Island-av.

M. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

MEYERHOFF, 626 W. CONGRESS-ST., PAYS highest prices for ladies', gents' cast-off clothing.

ROOFING.

ROOFING—THREE LEAKS REPAIRED, ANY [illegible] $1.50. Diamond Roofing Co., 167 Dearborn. [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

5724 WASHINGTON-AV.—FRONT AND OTHER rooms with board; modern house; I. C.

3612 ELLIS-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent table board; moderate prices.

4802 LAKE-AV., 1 BLK. I. C. STA. AND 47TH electric—Modern house, rooms, board.

2446 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME DETACHED stone residence; board for refined couple.

270 MICH.-BLVD.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM; running water; walking distance; best table brd.

4705 LAKE-AV. — ¼ BLK. KENWOOD STA. I. C.; beautiful cool rooms, board, bath.

2082 MICHIGAN-AV.—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS with good board; references.

2640 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, MDRN.; BOARD tickets 21 meals; home cooking; pleasant locat'n.

West Side.

530 ADAMS, NEAR ASHLAND—FURNISHED room; board; $4 to $6; cool house.

677 MONROE-ST.—LIGHT, GOOD ROOM, WITH board; reasonable; elevated one block.

North Side.

205 CASS-ST., THE ARDMORE—TO RENT—ELegant front rooms, 1st, 2d, and 3d floors, with board; newly furnished.

630 LA SALLE-AV., OPPOSITE LINCOLN PARK—Fine front rooms; excellent board; moderate.

376 E. CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with homelike board; $4.50 and $5 weekly.

Hotels.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D-ST. AND LAKE-AV.—10 minutes to city; steam heat, electric light, elevator service; cuisine and accommodations first-class. Telephone Oak. 192.

EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Suites of two and three; also single; with private baths. Tel. 1038 South. W. F. ORCUTT.

GRANADA HOTEL, RUSH AND OHIO-STS.—ROOMS, SINGLE AND EN SUITE; CAFE IN CONNECTION; PRICES MODERATE.

ALABAMA, ELLIS AND BOWEN-AVS. — NEW, elegant table; elevator. 'Phone 792 Oakland.

Summer Resorts.

PROSPECT POINT MANOR, SPRING LAKE, Mich.—Offers to invalids and elderly people all the comforts of a most refined home; first-class health resort. Send for booklet.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—STUDENT WILL CARE FOR LAWN in exchange for board. W 837, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—WOODSTOCK APARTMENTS AND cafe, n. w. cor. Wabash-av. and 28th-st., one block from South Side elevated; single rooms or 3 and 4 room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; 4, 6, and 8 room flats for housekeeping; excellent table board, $5 per week; rents $25 to $45. Apply at building or to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DOUBLE ALCOVE ROOMS; FURnish new to suit renter. BUTLER, 3027 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, SINgle or en suite; board optional. 3010 Prairie-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—649 WASHINGTON-BLVD., FURnished south front room, modern; private family.

TO RENT—488 CONGRESS-ST., COR. LAFLIN, furnished rooms; modern; first flat.

North Side.

TO RENT—494 DEARBORN-AV.—JUST NEWLY papered and furnished, elegant large front rooms, $5, $4, and $3; running water; near Goethe-st.

TO RENT—109 DEARBORN-AV.—NEWLY FURnished; single or double; suitable for doctor.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, modern; gentlemen preferred. 279 La Salle-av. D

TO RENT—613 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLAT, NICEly furnished rooms for 2 ladies; reasonable.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—506 AND 508 E. 53D-st., near Ellis-av. and Washington Park; new 2-story and cellar stone front houses, 26 ft. wide, 10 rooms, all light; hardwood finish, open plumbing, Roman bath, gas range, furnace heat; rent, $40 per month; will apply rent on purchase. Open every afternoon, 4 to 5 o'clock; inspection invited. MYRON A. PEARCE, 424 47th-st., or BRUCE B. BARNEY, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—3522 MICHIGAN-AV.—RESIDENCE, modern, brown stone, 13 extra large rooms, hot water heat, east front; barn. Immediate possession. American Trust and Savings Bank, Trust Department.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF 22D-st., several desirable houses, suitable for residences or business; will alter to suit tenants. HONORE BROS., 1524 Marquette Building.

TO RENT—2118 MICHIGAN-AV., FOUR-STORY stone front house, 15 nice light rooms, all newly papered, painted, or calcimined. Call.

TO RENT—3805 PRAIRIE-AV., STONE FRONT, 10 rooms; hardwood floors. Apply 3807.

Suburban.

TO RENT — FURNISHED HOUSE IN OAK Park until Nov. 1; 11 rooms; stable; every convenience; owner. Address F H 917, Tribune.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED — TO RENT—6 TO 7 ROOM HOUSE, near Chicago University or Hyde Park High School. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 572 43d-st.

WANTED — TO RENT — HOUSES, STORES, flats to rent; collect rent; pay taxes; manage estate. H. W. BUCHMAN, 3101 State-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NOTICE—ELEGANT NEW 8-ROOM stone front flats, mahogany finish, consoles, mantels, lavatories between connecting rooms, elaborate sideboards, halltrees, china closets, refrigerators, tile bathrooms, carpeted stairs, etc.; all rooms extra large and light. 5816 to 5824 Prairie-av., one block 58th-st. station Alley L; $40 to $47.50. As we have only four will make concessions to desirable tenants. Examine and ring us up. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st. Tel. Central 1065.

TO RENT—NEAR L ROAD STATION, 944 55th-st.-blvd., overlooking South Park, choice 7-room flats; low rental; steam heat, hardwood floors. DRAPER & KRAMER, 55th and Indiana-av. Main office, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE 5-room flats in Woodlawn; large rooms; fine location; good transportation; present occupant desires more room. Address F H 957, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MODERN 4-ROOM FLATS—Anita Bldg., 3126 and 28 Forest-av. Steam heat. KINNEY & STANDISH, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OREGON APARTMENTS, 1520 Michigan-av.; mosaic baths. Phone 640 South.

West Side.

TO RENT—FINE NEW 7-R. STEAM-H. FLAT, $25; 1257 Fulton-st., 2 minutes' walk to the Lake-st. California-av. station; 4-r. modern steam-h. flat, $15; 251 W. North-av. A. S. TERRILL, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—8 ROOMS, SECOND FLAT, TWO-story building; modern; steam heated; newly decorated; $25 month. 2188 Jackson-blvd.

TO RENT—SEE THE NEW, MODERN, ATtractive flats and houses, select district opposite Garfield Park. H. BETTLESON, 1644 Monroe-av.

North Side.

TO RENT — OTTAWA BUILDING, CORNER Chicago-av. and State-st., flats of 5 and 10 rooms each; janitor on premises. C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN, LIGHT, 6-ROOM FLATS; hot water heat and supply; gas range, etc.; $26 and $28. 176 Fremont-st.

TO RENT—NEW, MODERN, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOM flats; every convenience; telephone, etc.; $30 to $32.50. 1230 Oakdale-av.

TO RENT—3 AND 4 ROOM FLATS; MODERN; northwest corner La Salle and Superior; janitor.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES—ALL OVER the city. Call or send for printed list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT — FOR DRUG OR STATIONERY store, southwest corner 31st-st. and Cottage Grove-av. ESTATE F. C. PORTER, 3118 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—BEST OPENING IN CITY FOR CIgar stand; down-town corner; only $150. LOUDENBACK & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FINEST STORE ON DEARBORN-st., for saloon or restaurant. BAKER, 47 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 163 EAST 43D-ST.; STEAM heat, good location for harness shop.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORE, 31X80, WITH LIGHT BASEment, adjoining best corner in city of 5,000; 60 miles s. w. Chicago. A. D. SMITH, Morris, Ill.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STEAM HEATED OFfices in Haymarket Theater Building. Elevator till 11 p. m. daily. See janitor.

Floors and Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS IN MY NEW FACTORY building, 158-9 S. Jefferson-st.; everything first-class; passenger and freight elevators; steam heat, electric power; good light; building open for inspection. JOSEPH DOWNEY, owner, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, FLOOR on Wabash-av., near Monroe; 24x85; elevs. and sh.; only $65. LOUDENBACK & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FOR PRINTER OR LIGHT MFG., 400 to 2,000 ft., centrally located; power, steam, and elevator. LOUDENBACK & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETE LIST OF BUILDINGS, stores, floors, offices, and hotels in down-town district. S. LOUDENBACK & CO., 95 Dearborn.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL AND WANTED.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL A FURNISHED house or flat see or write PERKINS & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

LAWYERS.

TROUBLES AND PRIVATE AFFAIRS OF ANY kind quietly settled; damages for injuries to your person, property, etc.; advice free; write or call. MORRIS, 115 Dearborn-st., R. 608.

BANKRUPTCY SUITS, FEE $25; ADVICE free; established 1864; confidential, quiet services. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

SECOND-HAND BILLIARD AND POOL TAbles; rented tables with privileges of buying. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 263 Wabash-av.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SNAP—
7415 PARNELL-AV., AT AUBURN PARK, Large 2-story frame, stone foundation, and cemented cellar, lot 40x165 ft.; price $3,500 cash, which is less than cost to build. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BOWEN-AV., NEAR ST. LAWrence; 2-story frame house on 25-foot lot; cost $6,000; will sell for $4,000. McKEY & POAGUE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $17,000, ELEGANT 14-room residence, s. w. cor. Prairie-av. and 22d, 35-ft. lot; property cost over $30,000. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
WEST MADISON-STREET,
$275 PER FOOT.
We are authorized to sell 90x124 feet, near Robey-st., with good brick and frame store improvements, all rented to good tenants and paying seven [7] per cent net on above price. EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., Sole Agents, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — AT $960; WORTH $1,500—COMpelled to sell at once, fine business corner on West Side, 25x125 ft.; paved street. Address V 979, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—2 FLATS, 6 rooms each, 237 Potwin-pl., $4,500. Will take lot as part payment. SAM BROWN JR., 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINEST CORNER IN LAKE View, suitable for high grade apartment building, 125x150, 3 blocks east Northwestern L express station. Address T 816, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2-FLAT BLDG., 211 JOHNSTON-av., $200 down, $15 monthly, or will take lot as part payment. JAMOT BROWN, 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—UPROARIOUSLY BIG BARGAIN—Austin corner lot, 100x125, for $1,400, cost $2,500; sewer and water paid; owner going to Germany; must sell; terms to suit; great opportunity. OSCAR E. TAYLOR, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT PALOS PARK—1-ACRE lots on wooded hills, plateaus, $300; $10 cash, bal. monthly; fare 13c. Monson & Co., 144 La Salle.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOT IN AUSTIN, CHEAP; monthly payments. W 836, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—80 ACRES OF HIGH rolling land, one-half mile from suburban depot, 23 miles from Chicago Courthouse; price $95 per acre; adjoining land held at $150 per acre. Campbell Investment Co., 431, 108 La Salle-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—SUMMER RESORT SITES, HOtels, or cottages; finest in United States; accessible by three steamer lines and three railroads; send for pamphlet. M. C. KELLEY, Muskegon, Mich.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — LAKE COUNTY, ILL., FARMS. R. J. ERSKINE & CO., 148 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—VACANT BARGAINS NEAR N. W. "L"; money on hand for investment. Call or ring us up, 3123 Main. G. P. BUTTERLY & CO., [illegible] Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CASH—9 OR 10 ROOM HOUSE, modern, detached, between 36th and 63d, not over 3 blocks from I. C. R. R.; give full particulars. Address F L 433, Tribune office.

WANTED—IF YOU HAVE ANY CLEAR REAL estate, vacant or improved, that is unproductive we can make it earn you 6 per cent [6%]. Chicago Security and Trust Co., Monadnock Bldg.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR TRADE—AN ELEGANT 10-FLAT BLDG., near Oakland station I. C. road; electric elevator and modern in every respect; rental $7,680 per year; for equity want something on which $20,000 can be borrowed. Phone Oak. 501. L. M. SMITH & BRO., 3947 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—GOOD FARMS IN EXCHANGE FOR choice Chicago income property; owners send full particulars. E. ORRIS HART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. Tel. Cen. 2449.

$4,000 EQUITY BEAUTIFUL STONE COTTAGE, Milwaukee; exchange for Chicago or New York equities. JAMES D. McINTOSH, 141 Broadway, New York; Wisconsin Trust Co., Milwaukee.

TO EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN home for city property. R. 202, 52 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY at 5 and 5½ per cent, without commissions, attorney's fees, or charges for papers. SPECIAL FUND to loan in any amount with privilege of prepaying all or any part of principal at any time and stopping interest. Payments are NOT REQUIRED, but ARE PERMITTED. ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

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On choice real estate,
with privilege of prepayment.
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You can borrow any amount you want on EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES, ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

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Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly.

No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.

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PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS,
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LOWEST AND MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
FAIR AND COURTEOUS TREATMENT,
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WE WILL LOAN YOU ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY, THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION; YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY; LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN THE COST OF THE LOAN. PLEASE REMEMBER WE MAKE NO INQUIRIES OF YOUR NEIGHBOR OR EMPLOYER.
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ROOM 512
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Title and Trust Building.
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Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Property left in your own possession. Our South and West Side offices are open evenings until 9 o'clock to accommodate people living on South and West Sides. Lowest rates in city.

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LOANS ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PIANOS, ETC.
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Large Chickering upright, $195; Chase upright, $150; Fischer upright, $100; Leland mahogany upright, $150; Hale upright, $85; Harvard upright, $150; Weber mahogany upright, $225; Schaaf upright, $75; Fischer upright, $165; Arion upright, $75; Steinway grand, discontinued pattern, thoroughly renovated, $300; large mahogany Knabe upright, $300; new Steinway mahogany grand, discontinued style, at a bargain; Steinway upright, $250; fine Steinway square, $150; Sterling mahogany upright, $200; Marshall & Wendell upright, $90; handsome colonial mahogany Krakauer upright, been rented, only $285; Decker Bros. upright, $175; Stone square, $15; Mendelssohn mahogany upright, $150; Estey upright, $175; Stone upright, $125; two new Steinway uprights of a discontinued style at a sacrifice; Bauer upright, $125; Huntington oak upright, $175; Norris & Hyde mahogany upright, $175; Fischer upright, $150; Kellar mahogany upright, $190; Knabe mahogany upright, latest model, from rental, $375; McPhail upright, $150. In estimating these values patrons must consider the excellent condition of the goods.

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$ 20, $35, $45 each, good square pianos.
$ 15, $25, $35 each, good organs.

We sell on small monthly payments.

TO RENT—$3 and $4 per month, 200 new upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Pianos tuned, stored, and exchanged.
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IT SHOULD NEVER BE MADE
without assurance that the proposed purchase is possessed of
A HIGH DEGREE OF UP-TO-DATE EXCELLENCE.

THE MANY-TONE "CROWN" PIANO
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Reed organs, $10 to $25; self-playing organs, $60.

One price. Plain figures. Easy payments.

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The "GRAND TONE" produced by the Vose upright piano gives the same volume and quality in the more convenient "UPRIGHT" form. A large number of uprights returned from rental at one-half original cost. Easy terms if desired.

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$65 BUYS A FRENCH WALNUT UPRIGHT piano; $50 buys a mahogany upright piano; $90 buys a Story & Camp upright piano; $155 buys a Chickering upright piano; $250 buys a Steinway upright piano; many other exceptionally fine bargains; fully guaranteed; pianos to rent at $3 and $4 per month. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

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CLAIRVOYANT AND MEDIUM.
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SHE GIVES NAMES IN FULL, dates and facts without asking a single question. Tells when and whom you will marry. Guides you to success in all undertakings. If you are in TROUBLE of any kind, BUSINESS or DOMESTIC, call and learn the way to conquer those who oppose you. No matter what your troubles are this wonderful woman can help you.
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Fr. d. Gr. June 21, noon | K. Luise. July 19, 10 a. m.
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
K. Luise [illegible] 11 AM | G. K'rfürst. June 28, Noon
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems ....June 16 | Werra ....June 23
Departure 11 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY, N. Y.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON [LONDON].
Sailing Wednesday at 10 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Excellent connections at Paris.
SS. St. Louis ....June 13 | SS. New York ....July 11
SS. St. Paul ....June 27 | SS. St. Paul ....July 18
St. Louis ....July 4
PHILADELPHIA-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL.
Sailings every Saturday.
SS. Belgenland ....June 9 | SS. Rhynland ....June 23
SS. Pennland ....June 16 | S.S. Waesland ....June 30
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailings every Wednesday at noon.
SS. Noordland ....June 6 | SS. Southwark ....June 20
SS. Friesland ....June 13 | SS. Westernland. June 27
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Telephone Central 1111. 143 La Salle-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE TO PLYMOUTH [LONDON] CHERBOURG [PARIS] AND HAMBURG.
K. Friedrich ....June 7 | A. Victoria ....June 21
Columbia ....June 14 | F. Bismarck ....June 28
New Twin Screw Express S. S.
DEUTSCHLAND SAILS JUNE 26, 9 A. M.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
Also N. Y. to CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
Belgravia ....June 5 | Palatia ....June 16
Pretoria ....June 9 | Patricia ....June 23
PARIS HOTEL ACCOMMODATION reserved if secured before departure.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
French line—New York to Havre—Paris in one week.
Sailing every Thursday at 10 a. m.
La Touraine ....May 31 | La Gascogne ....June 14
La Bretagne ....June 7 | La Champagne ....June 21
First Sailing of New Twin-Screw Express Steamer
LA LORRAINE
From New York July 12, 1900.
Company special vestibuled train Havre-Paris in four hours. Cabin reservations now ready for Paris Exposition.
LOW RATES—UNEXCELLED SERVICE.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

CUNARD LINE. ESTABLISHED 1840.
"SAXONIA" and "IVERNIA" (new twin screw), 600 feet long, 13,900 tons.
"Saxonia" sails from BOSTON June 9, July 14.
"Ivernia" sails from BOSTON June 30, Aug. 4.
Sailings from NEW YORK:
Etruria ....9 June, 7 July, 4 Aug., 1 Sept.
Campania ....16 June, 14 July, 11 Aug., 8 Sept.
Servia ....23 June, Umbria 21 July, 18 Aug.
Lucania ....30 June, 28 July, 25 Aug., 22 Sept.
RECORD PASSAGE—5 DAYS, 7 HRS., 23 MIN.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY.
Furnessia ....June 23, July 28, Sept. 1
Anchoria ....July 7, Aug. 11, Sept. 15
City of Rome ....June 30, Sept. 8, Oct. 3
Astoria ....June 9, July 14, Aug. 18
Ethiopia ....June 16, July 21, Aug. 25
Or with tour embracing Scotland, England, and Ireland. Berths must be reserved now for best accommodations. Apply to any of our local agents or
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
176 Jackson-blvd., Chicago, Ill.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Majestic ....June 6, July 4, Aug. 1, Aug. 29
Oceanic ....June 13, July 11, Aug. 8, Sept. 5
Cymric ....June 12, July 17, Aug. 21, Sept. 25
Teutonic ....June 20, July 18, Aug. 15, Sept. 12
Germanic ....June 27, July 25, Aug. 22, Sept. 19
RESERVATIONS SHOULD BE MADE WITHOUT DELAY.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent.
Tel. Central 139. 94-96 Dearborn-st.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Montreal, Quebec, to Liverpool and Londonderry.
Lowest rates in all classes.
Lake Megantic ...June 8 | Lake Superior ....June 15
Best route to the Paris exposition. Tourist tickets, $115 and upward for the round trip, including all expenses.
NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIPS.
C. F. WENHAM, General Agt., 132 S. Clark-st.
Telephone Central 1509.

SHORT ROUTE TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
New York, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, 3½ hours distant from either Paris or London. New twin-screw steamers Potsdam, Statendam, and Rotterdam. Rates, 1st-class, $75 and up; 2d class, $45 and up. Other steamers carry one class of cabin passengers, $35 and upward. Holland-American Line, 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

JAPAN-CHINA—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—
VIA HONOLULU.
Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co., and Oriental S. S. Co. From San Francisco: HONGKONG MARU, June 14; CHINA, JUNE 22; DORIC, June 30. For rates, freight or passage apply to W. G. NEIMYER, Agent, 238 Clark-st., Chicago.

DOMINION LINE—
FAST TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
BOSTON—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
S. S. NEW ENGLAND, 11,600 TONS, JUNE 20.
MONTREAL—LIVERPOOL.
S. S. DOMINION, JUNE 16.
Richards, Mills & Co., 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AZORES, NAPLES, AND GENOA—
BY PRINCE LINE'S NEW STEAMERS.
CABIN $75 AND UPWARDS.
Trojan Prince ...June 23 | Tartar Prince ....Aug. 4
Spartan Prince ..July 14 | Trojan Prince ....Aug. 25
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.
Romano & Schiarone, G. W. Agts., 355 S. Clark-st.

GAZE'S ESCORTED TOURS [57TH YEAR] TO EUROPE and Paris Exposition; programs sent free; choice steamer berths; travel tickets everywhere. HENRY GAZE & SONS, 220 S. Clark.

COOK'S TOURS TO ALL PARTS OF THE world. Send for list of spring parties and excursions. 234 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

BARRY LINE STEAMERS—5 DAILY ROUTES, viz.: To Milwaukee and Racine, 8 p. m.; fare, $1; round trip, $1.75; including berth.
To Waukegan and Kenosha, 9:30 a. m. daily; fare to Waukegan, 35c; round trip, 50c; to Kenosha, 50c; round trip, 75c.
To Muskegon, Mich., daily, 7:30 p. m.; fare, $2; round trip, $3.50; berths included; R.R. connections.
To Benton Harbor, Mich. (Benton Transit Co.), daily, 9 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday; Saturdays, 11 p. m.; fare, $1.
To drainage canal, 10 a. m. daily, from south end Clark-st. bridge; the new, fast steamer Robert E. Burke; special charters for societies, clubs, etc., steamers to charter for lake excursions. 'Phone central 1749. Berths reserved. Docks, n. side, 2 blocks e. Rush-st. bridge.

GRAHAM AND MORTON LINE.
FARE 50 CENTS to St. Joe and Benton Harbor on day boats. Direct line to Grand Rapids and all Michigan and Indiana points. Daily 9:30 a. m. and 11:30 p.m. Special Sunday, 10 a.m.; Saturday, 2 p. m. Docks foot Wabash-av. Tel. Cent. 2162.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS TO MILWAUkee—9 a. m. and 9 p. m. daily. Fare $1; to Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, 7:45 p. m. daily. Ticket office and docks foot Michigan-av. Tel. Central 76.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station: Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket offices, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 2:30 am	† 4:45 pm
Illinois & Davenport Mail	* 9:00 am	* 7:50 pm
Des Moines & Iowa Mail	† 9:00 am	* 2:00 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	* 2:00 pm
Washington & Oskaloosa	† 9:00 am	† 4:45 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:50 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 4:00 pm	*10:45 am
Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls	* 4:00 pm	* 7:50 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:02 pm	† 8:40 am
Joliet Special	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
K. City, St. Joseph, L'v'nworth, Atch., Colo. & Tex. Exp.	† 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Peoria	† 5:45 pm	† 4:45 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Fairbury	* 6:30 pm	*10:45 am
Local to Davenport	† 7:00 pm	* 7:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spr'gs, Pueblo, via Omaha and Lincoln, Composite Libr'y Buffet Car. Dining car service	*10:00 pm	* 7:50 am
Cedar Rap., St. Paul & Min.	‡10:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
Kas. City, Atch., St. Joe, Des Moines, Omaha, Tex. & Col.	‡11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Peoria & Davenport	*11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon.

WABASH RAILROAD — DEPOT, DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 91 Adams-st. and 10 Congress-st. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1019; depot, H. 755.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*11:[illegible] am	* 4:40 pm
Peoria and Springfield Ex.	† 2:30 pm	† 2:55 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:40 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	* 9:50 am
Montpelier Accommodation	* 9:00 am	*10:55 am
Detroit, N. Falls, & N. York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls, & Bost. Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto, Mont., & Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Cont. Lim., N. Y., Boston	*12:02 n'n	* 3:35 pm
St. Louis and Peoria Express	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 131 Adams-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Telephone Central 555. *Daily. †Except Sun. ‡Except Sat. §Except Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	†5:40 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & Brazil	D†11:05 am	†1:20 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Spec.	D* 1:50 pm	D*9:15 pm
Arkansas & Texas	D* 1:50 pm	D*1:20 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim.	* 7:00 pm	D*8:00 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	*6:55 am
Southern Ill. & Thebes	‡11:34 pm	§6:55 am

D—Dining cars on these trains.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams. 'Phone Cent. 2037.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Fort Madison	† 7:28 am	† 5:02 pm
Kansas City, Oklahoma, Tex.	† 7:28 am	
Streator, Pekin, Monmouth	† 1:00 pm	†12:25 pm
Streator and Joliet		† 9:25 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 pm

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Ticket office, 193 Clark-st. Tel. Central 721. Oakley-av. and Wells-st. Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special," D. Moines, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:30 pm
Des Moines, Omaha, C. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland	* 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	*7:42 am *9:30 am
Denver, Omaha, Sioux City	*10:30 pm	*7:42 am
Sioux City, Omaha, Des Moines	* 6:30 pm * 8:30 pm	*8:55 am *9:02 am
Northern Iowa and Dakotas	† 5:30 pm	c9:02 am
Dixon, Sterling, C. Rapids	†12:35 pm	†7:42 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:42 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Duluth Limited	*10:00 pm	*7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad., Eau Claire	* 9:00 am *10:15 pm	*12:25 pm *9:45 am
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 9:00 am	†6:05 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	* 3:00 am *10:15 pm	*9:45 pm *7:00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	† 9:00 am †11:30 am	†6:10 pm †1:15 pm
Oshkosh, Appleton Jct.	* 5:00 pm	†1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	a 5:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood & Rhinelander	† 5:00 pm * 5:00 pm	c7:30 am *9:30 am
Oshk'h, G. Bay, Men'minee, Marquette & L. Superior	a 8:00 am * 8:00 pm	†9:30 pm *7:30 am
Green Bay, Florence, Hurley	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Davenport, Rock Island—Lv. *10:00 a. m., †12:35 p. m., *10:30 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. *7:25 a. m., a8:40 a. m., †10:10 a. m., †4:40 p. m., a6:50 p. m., †11:40 p. m.
Rockford—Lv. *3 am., †9 am., a2:02 pm., †6:30 pm.
Beloit and Janesville—†8:00 a. m., a4:00 p. m., *9:00 a. m., †4:25 p. m., †4:45 p. m., †6:30 p. m.
Janesville—†5:05 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *10:00 p. m., *10:15 p. m.
Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., a4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sun. aDly to G. Bay. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDly to Menom.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2199 Central. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mil., G. Bay, Marquette	† 3:00 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 7:00 am	† 1:45 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Milwaukee, St. Paul, Mpls.	* 9:00 am	* 9:45 pm
Wausau, Tomahawk, etc.	† 9:00 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee, Mad. & West	* 9:00 am	* 4:00 pm
Milwaukee	†11:30 am	†11:15 am
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	* 2:00 pm	* 1:45 pm
Milwaukee, G'n Bay, Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	* 6:05 pm
Mad., P. du Chien & West	† 3:00 pm	†11:30 am
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	† 4:00 pm	†10:25 am
Milwaukee, Mad., Janesville	* 5:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
N. Iowa, S. Minn., Dakota	* 6:15 pm	* 9:15 am
Rockford and Beloit	* 6:15 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, S'x City, Des Moines	* 6:15 pm	* 9:35 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls. The Pioneer Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul, Mpls.	* 9:55 pm	* 7:00 am
Green Bay, Iron Mountain, H'ghton, Calumet, Marq't, The Copper Country Lim.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Wausau, Minocqua, etc.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	‡10:35 pm	7:15 am
N. Iowa, S. Minn., Dakota	‡10:35 pm	7:15 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Denver	‡10:35 pm	7:15 am

Fox Lake trains depart *8:30 a. m., †1:30 p. m., *3:10 p. m., and †5:20 p. m. Arrive †8:35 a. m., *9:40 a. m., †2:45 p. m., †9:00 p. m., §10:09 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park Row. Trains for the South [except fast mail] can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans, Memphis Spec.	* 8:30 am	* 9:20 pm
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 5:30 pm	*11:20 am
Monticello, Ill. & Decatur	* 5:30 pm	*11:20 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*11:20 am	* 7:30 pm
Springfield & Decatur	*11:20 am	* 8:30 pm
Cairo Day Train	* 8:35 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
Fast Mail—Memp., N. Orl'ns	* 2:50 am	* 4:00 pm
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 5:30 pm	†11:20 am
Southern Express	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Kankakee & Champaign	* 3:15 pm	*10:00 am
Omaha, San Francisco	* 5:15 pm	*10:00 am
Dubuque, S'x City, S'x Falls	* 5:15 pm	*10:00 am
Omaha, Denver, S. Francisco	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	* 1:40 pm	*10:00 am
Dubuque, Ft. Dodge & Lyle	†10:05 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford & Dubuque Exp.	† 3:00 pm	† 1:30 pm

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Burlington, Ia.	† 8:20 am	† 2:30 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:20 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockf'd, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:00 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
All points in Texas	*11:30 am	* 2:20 pm
Galesburg & Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:20 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	† 2:20 pm
Fort Madison & Keokuk	* 4:00 pm	* 2:20 pm
Denver, Utah, California	* 4:00 pm	* 3:30 pm
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Lincoln, Omaha, C. Bluffs	* 5:50 pm	* 9:35 am
Kansas City & St. Joseph	* 6:10 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 8:50 am
Quincy and Kansas City	*10:30 pm	* 7:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†10:55 pm	†10:20 am
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver	*11:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Keokuk and Fort Madison	*11:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*11:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D	*11:00 pm	* 7:30 am

*Daily. †Daily ex Sunday. ‡Daily ex Saturday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st. 'Phone Cent. 1767.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Prairie State Exp.—St. Louis	* 9:00 am	* 9:30 pm
The Alton Limited—St. Louis	*11:00 am	* 4:30 pm
The Alton Limited—Peoria	†11:00 am	† 4:30 pm
Peoria and Kansas City	* 3:00 pm	* 1:30 pm
Bloomington Accom.	* 4:50 pm	*10:30 am
Joliet Express	* 5:10 pm	* 7:45 pm
Kas. City, Denver & Calif'a	* 6:00 pm	* 8:45 am
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
St. Louis & K.C. Midnight Spl.	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Peoria & Springf'd Night Ex.	*11:30 pm	* 7:15 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RY. CO.—CITY OFFICE 230 S. Clark-st. 'Phone Har. 2357. Depot, 12th-st. and Park Row.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Oshkosh, Eau Claire, Ashland, Ironwood & Pacific Coast	*2:45 am *6:15 pm	* 9:45 am *10:55 pm
Duluth and Superior	*6:15 pm	* 9:45 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah	†8:35 am †1:30 pm	† 1:10 pm † 6:25 pm
Chippewa Falls & Eau Claire	†8:35 am	† 6:25 pm
Burlington Local	*4:00 pm	† 9:25 am
Waukesha Special	†5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
Sunday Special	8:30 am	9:00 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route, Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office, 115 Adams-st. 'Phone 2880 M.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, K. City, St. Jos., Des Moines, Marshallt'n	* 6:30 pm * 6:45 am *10:30 pm	* 9:30 am †10:00 pm * 2:30 pm
Sycamore & Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE—CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Fort Wayne and Alliance	† 7:00 am	* 7:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	* 6:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	* 6:10 pm
The Keystone Express	* 9:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	* 9:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Balto., Wash., Phila. & N.Y.	* 9:30 am	* 5:00 pm
New York Fast Line	*12:30 pm	* 2:40 pm
Balto., Wash., Phila. & N.Y.	*12:30 pm	* 2:50 pm
Pgh., Balto. & Wash.	* 3:00 pm	* 8:45 am
Philadelphia & New York	* 3:00 pm	* 8:45 am
Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:40 pm	* 7:20 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:40 pm	* 7:20 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:40 pm	* 7:20 am
Youngstown & New Castle	*12:00 night	* 6:45 am
Pittsburg and the East	*12:00 night	* 7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams St. and station, 12th St. and Park Row, 22d St., 39th St., Hyde Park, 63d St.

April 29, 1900.	Leave	Arrive
Mail and Express	† 6.45 am	† 5.30 pm
Grand Rapids and Muskegon	† 7.15 am	† 1.30 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10.30 am	* 4.00 pm
Grand Rapids Express	†12.00 n'n	† 5.00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3.00 pm	* 8.25 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4.20 pm	†11.10 am
Grand Rapids Express	† 5.00 pm	†10.50 pm
Detroit Night Express	* 9.25 pm	* 6.30 am
Atlantic Express	*11.20 pm	* 7.30 am
Saginaw and Bay City Sleeper	‡11.30 pm	* 6.30 am
Grand Rapids Express	‡11.30 pm	* 6.45 am
Muskegon Sleeper	‡11.30 pm	‖ 7.05 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ‖Ex. Monday.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R. and B. & A. Rys.—Station Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. [on Elevated Loop] and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	No.	Leave.	Arrive.	No.
Day Express, local			† 7:15 pm	[illegible]
Buff., Alb'y & N.Y.	6	* 8:30 am	* 7:50 am	[illegible]
N. Y. & Bos. Spl.	10	*10:30 am	* 4:00 pm	21
New England Ex.	16	* 2:00 pm	*11:50 am	15
Lake Shore Lim.	22	* 5:30 pm	* 4:30 pm	[illegible]
Elkhart Accom.	176	† 5:45 pm	†10:00 am	175
N. Y. & Bos. Ex.	28	* 9:00 pm	* 7:10 am	[illegible]
Buffalo & the East	32	* 3:00 am	* 9:00 pm	[illegible]

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket office, 232 Clark-st. and principal hotels.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	† 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*11:45 am	* 5:40 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati		‡ 5:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:35 am
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES—[CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad]—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station. 'Phone 965 Main.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	†7:30 am	[illegible]
New York and Boston	*3:00 pm	[illegible]
Jamestown and Buffalo	*3:00 pm	[illegible]
Rochester & Huntington Ac.	*4:10 pm	[illegible]
New York & Boston	*9:20 pm	[illegible]
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	*9:20 pm	[illegible]

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st., on Elevated Loop. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:35 am	9:15 pm
New York Express	3:30 pm	5:25 pm
New York and Boston Express	10:30 pm	7:40 am

City ticket office, 111 Adams-st. and Auditorium Annex. 'Phone Central 2057.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park Row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Louisville	†9:00 am	†5:30 pm
Cincinnati & Washington	*1:00 pm	*6:40 pm
Lafayette & Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. Ticket office, 244 Clark-st. and Auditorium. No extra fare on limited trains.

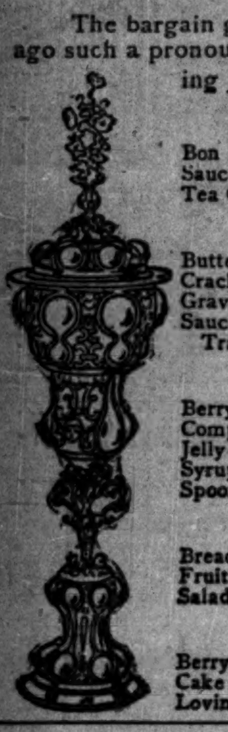
Trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y. & Wash. Vest. Limited	10:20 am	8:45 pm
N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. Vest. Lim.	3:30 pm	6:30 am
Columbus & Wheeling Express	3:30 pm	6:50 am
Cleveland & Pittsburg Express	8:00 pm	6:50 am

Store Your Furs *where they will be absolutely safe. We issue a receipt for each individual article stored, which insures you against all loss or damage by any means. Our moderate storage charges are based upon the value of the article stored.*

Call Tel. Central 800 and ask our Fur Storage department to send a wagon for any goods you may have to be stored. Furs are much benefited by the renovating treatment which they receive at our hands when stored with us.

Wedding Silver.

The bargain giving which made our Silver Sale a few months ago such a pronounced success is repeated this week in the following June Wedding Gift List:



Silver at $5.00

Bon Bon Dishes,
Sauce Boat Trays,
Tea Caddies,
Trinket Trays,
Sherbet Cups,
Mustard Pots.

Silver at $10.00

Butter Dishes,
Cracked Ice Bowls,
Gravy Boats,
Sauce Boats and Trays,
Candle Sticks,
Comports,
Sugar Baskets,
Vases,
Whip'd Cream Bowls.

Silver at $15.00

Berry Bowls,
Comports,
Jelly Dishes,
Syrup Pitchers,
Spoon Trays,
Cracked Ice Bowls,
Bread Trays,
Loving Cups,
Salad Bowls,
Tea Pots.

Silver at $20.00

Bread Trays,
Fruit Dishes,
Salad Bowls,
Butter Dishes,
Nut Bowls,
Water Pitchers.

Silver at $25.00

Berry Bowls,
Cake Baskets,
Loving Cups,
Bread Trays,
Fruit Dishes,
Toddie Kettles.

Fancy Silks Reduced.

5,000 yards high-class Fancy Silks, of almost every sort, for almost every use; 100 varieties of fabric, design and color, specially priced in five lots:

85c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 yard

Basement: 250 Pieces Fine Foulards, plain, twilled and satin-faced; navy and white and black and white, in a large variety of designs; two-toned effects in grounds of old blue, national, violet, rose, beige, reseda, etc., in three lots:

37½c, 50c and 65c yard

We think this is the greatest Foulard attraction of the season.

Summer Dress Goods.

Just three items from the Woolen Goods Section—but these are rarely good. All are new and stylish fabrics. Some belong to broken lines—others are odd pieces. Hence, these very low prices.

40 inch Figured Crepe, yard, **$1.00**

48 inch Silk and Wool Novelties, yard, **$1.00**

54 inch Homespun and Cheviots, yard, **75c and $1.00**

Specials in Lace Dept.

Styles and prices are both uncommon, and both are *eminently satisfactory.*

Wash Lace Scarfs, especially suitable for hat trimmings, very special at **75c to $1.75**

Beautiful Washable Lace Barbs, at **48c, 68c,** up to **$1.25.**

Bolero Jackets, of lace and ribbon combined, exceedingly pretty and desirable; in white and colors, **$1.68.**

Special values in Washable All-Over Laces, Edges, Insertions and Appliques—the best selection ever shown over our counters:

All-Overs in combinations of ribbons and embroidery, and also lace and ribbons in white and desirable colors, very special at **$1.48 yd.**

Lace Parasol Covers for baby carriage parasols; large assortment of plain nets, dotted nets and combinations of lace and nets, with rows of ruffles, etc.

Summer Underwear.

Among our many lines, the celebrated YPSILANTI HEALTH UNDERWEAR takes an important position. We have sold the Ypsilanti underwear for the past 12 years with entire satisfaction to all, and consider it without an equal for fit, comfort and durability.

In addition we carry the most complete assortments of the other best imported and American makes, including every desirable size, weight and quality.

Women's Imported Silk Vests, in a great variety of styles and qualities. Each price represents the best value obtainable.

Plain ones at **45c, 75c and $1.00** each and up.

Crochet fronts, **$1.50, $2.00** and **$2.75** and up.

Trimmed with silk torchon lace, **$1.50, $1.75** and **$2.50** each.

Men's "Mesh" Undergarments: We show these popular garments for summer in linen-mesh, silk-mesh, cotton-mesh, and extra fine lisle thread.

Silk-Mesh Shirts and Drawers (white and light blue), special, each **$1.25**

Cotton-Mesh (white only), Shirts and Drawers, each **85c**

"Pepperell" Sheets.

Well-made *torn* sheets of this excellent brand of sheeting at the following special prices:

2¼x2¾ yards, 50c.
2x2¾ yards, 46c.
1¾x2¾ yards, 42c.

Hemstitched Cases, 45x36 inches, each, 12½c.

Muslin Underwear.

Every year our garments improve in daintiness, in fit, in general merit. All our efforts tend toward giving you the most for your money.

Gowns: Cambric, low square neck, fine insertion and embroidery edge, **$1.00.**

Cambric, V neck, 2 rows insertion and fine tucks, ruffle of embroidery over shoulders, **$1.25.**

Skirts: Umbrella style, muslin top, deep embroidery ruffle, **$1.50.**

Cambric, umbrella style, one row torchon insertion and tucks, torchon lace edge, **$1.75.**

Drawers: Cambric, tucks and hemstitched hem, **25c.**

Cambric, tucks and torchon lace edge, **50c.**

Corset Covers: Low round neck, full front, fitted back, embroidery edge on neck and sleeves, **50c.**

Nainsook, low neck, Valenciennes edge, beading and ribbon at waist line, **60c.**

Fairy and Novelty Braids

that are slightly soiled marked at *special prices* to close.

All white Fairy Braids made from the finest materials in the daintiest patterns. Special to close, piece of 6 yds., **5c**

Colored, silk-stitched Fancy Braids, in variety of colors and patterns. Special to close; piece of 6 yds., **5c, 10c, 15c and 20c.**

Novelty Crochet Braids in various styles and sizes. Special to close, piece of 6 yds., **5c.**

Piquet Braids in various designs and widths. Special to close, piece of 6 yds., **5c.**

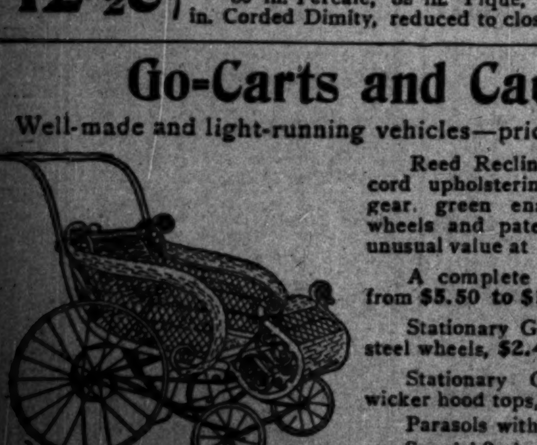
Washable Fabrics reduced—Basement.

12½c } Fine Tissue Gingham "Crepe Zeloya," 32 in. wide, reduced to close, yard, 12½c.

36 in. Percale, 32 in. Pique, 32 in. Batiste, 27 in. Corded Dimity, reduced to close, yard, 9c. { **9c**

Go-Carts and Carriages.

Well-made and light-running vehicles—priced at the lowest mark.



Reed Reclining Go-Carts, with Bedford cord upholstering, sateen parasol, Century gear, green enameled, rubber tires, steel wheels and patent brake, very unusual value at **$9.50**

A complete line of Reclining Go-Carts from **$5.50 to $19.50.**

Stationary Go-Carts, with rubber tires, steel wheels, **$2.45 to $14.00.**

Stationary Go-Carts, with leather or wicker hood tops, **$10.75 to $18.50.**

Parasols with ruffle, **93c to $4.50.**

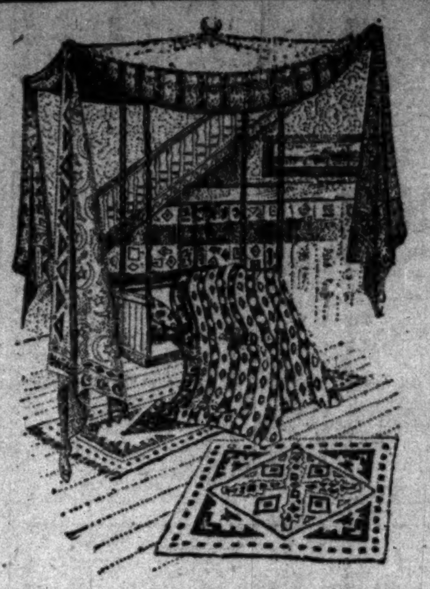
Special 3-piece Cushions, with roll head rest, in silk damask, **$2.25**

Two-piece Cushions, in corduroy or broadcloth, for **95c.**

Reed Carriages, rubber tires, steel wheels, patent foot brake and parasol, **$6.45 to $23.50.**

Reed Hood-Top Carriages, upholstered in corduroy, rubber tires, steel wheels and patent brake, **$14.00 to $37.50.**

Oriental Rug Sale.



This is the second week of our great semi-annual clearing sale of Oriental Rugs.

Our ENTIRE stock of modern Indian, Persian and Turkish rugs, and our unrivaled collection of antique Turkish and Persian rugs, in all sizes, are offered *without reserve* during this sale at

25% to 33⅓% less than our regular prices.

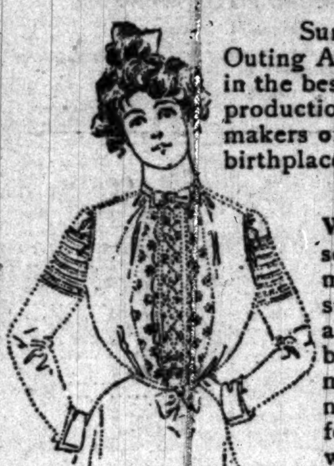
This is an exceptional opportunity for buying correctly priced Oriental Rugs in all qualities at much less than value, and under conditions most favorable for the buyer, as the goods are shown by daylight and may be sent on approval if desired; or if paid for and do not prove satisfactory in size or color, may be returned and money will be refunded.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

We are placing great emphasis at present in this store upon Summer Apparel and are showing a collection of such articles very, *very* much larger—more comprehensive—and more thoroughly complete than we have ever before attempted—a collection which, we believe, is *far and away* the greatest ever *displayed in* America—and (*IMPORTANT*)—*our prices throughout the entire enormous lines, of just such goods as are now most required, are very low* (we insist that our prices shall be always *as low, or lower, than are quoted elsewhere*)—this collection includes every desirable quality from the least expensive dependable makes up to the very finest obtainable.

Daintiest Summer Apparel—3d floor, State-st.

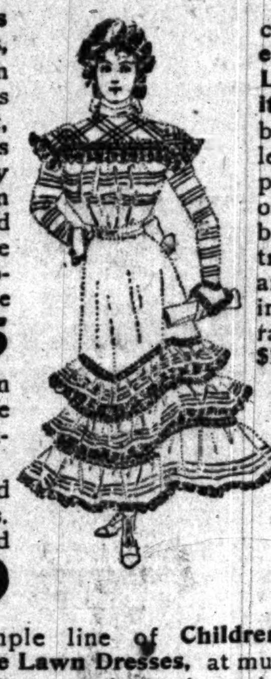
Summer Gowns, Summer Hats, Summer Waists, Golf and Outing Apparel, and Misses' and Children's Summer Garments—in the best styles—the best variety and the best values. Our own productions side by side with the efforts of the other leading makers of America, flavored with rich creations from fashion's birthplace—Paris. Everything priced as it should be.

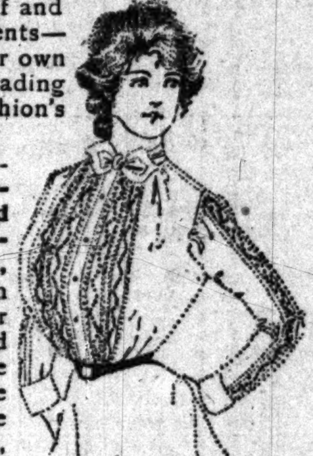


2,000 Women's White Waists, selected from manufacturer's surplus stock, and marked as bought at very much less than makers hoped for when the waists were going through the factory. The prices are $3.95, $3.25, $2.95, $2.25. and **$1.95**

We cannot adequately convey to you in type how much better they are than these prices would indicate, but the waists themselves will do it.

Colored Shirt Waists, of fancy striped madras gingham, in all the new colorings. Our own make, tailor-made, with stock and tie to match, laundered cuffs, **very special** value, **$1.50**





Special purchase of **Women's Colored Lawn and Dimity Dresses,** bought at much less than regular prices and sold on the same basis. They are trimmed in lace and embroidery, in a very wide range of styles, divided into four lots, at **$15, $17.50, $20 and $25,** meaning a saving of several dollars on each dress.

Women's Unlined Dress Skirts; just the thing for summer wear. Alpaca, Brilliantine, Sicilian, black and blue Cheviot, light grey and tan Covert cloth, and fancy mixtures. These Skirts come in many styles. Some have paneled front and tucked sides and inverted plait in back, others are trimmed with taffeta silk, tailor stitched. Price **$12.50**

Plain Colored Chambray Waists, trimmed in tucks and rows of hemstitching; six tucks down the back; laundered cuffs and collar; colors pink, blue and reds, at **$2.50**

White Lawn Dressing Sacques; hemstitched ruffle on collar and sleeves; tucks down the front, **$1.35;** neck and sleeves trimmed in colored embroidery; pink, blue, and heliotrope— **$1.25**

Sample Line of Misses' Dresses in white Swiss and Organdy, and Colored Dimities at very much less than regular prices. They are elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery; **$7.50, $9.75, $10.00, $13.50, $16.75** and up.

Sample line of **Children's White Lawn Dresses,** at much less than regular prices; in a great variety of new and dainty styles, at **$3.50, $3.75, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.50** and up.

Little Children's Gingham Dresses, with long sleeves, at **95c, $1.25, $1.65** and up.

Children's Gingham Guimpe Dresses, **$2.50** and up.

Girls' Blouse Suits, of very fine, striped and figured pique; sailor collar trimmed with white braid, and tie of material; in a great variety of patterns, at **$4.95**

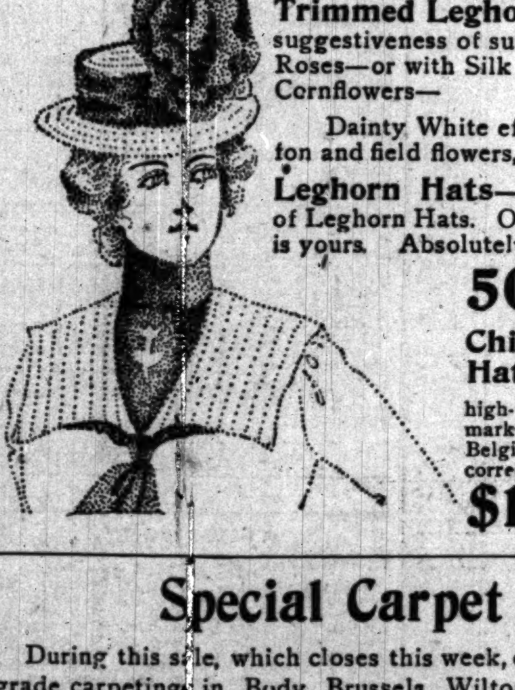
Unlined Silk Dress Skirts of our own make at **$10.00, $14.00, $18.50** and up.

Very large showing of **Women's Washable Dress Skirts,** of very fine white pique, blue linen and natural linen.

Outing Skirts of plaid-back materials at **$6.75, $10.00 and $12.50.**

Women's Golf Jackets, of Golf Red Cheviot, all taffeta lined, carefully tailored, direct from our factory, **$12.50**

Summer Millinery.



Trimmed Leghorns and Neapolitans: Light airy creations with the suggestiveness of summer in every outline; trimmed with rich American Beauty Roses—or with Silk Cornflowers— **$8, $10 and $12**

Dainty White effects for Girls, trimmed with chiffon and field flowers, **$5 and $6**

Leghorn Hats—Untrimmed: We are not affected by the higher cost of Leghorn Hats. Our orders were placed long before the advance. The benefit is yours. Absolutely best values in high-grade Leghorn Hats offered in Chicago.

50c, 75c, 95c, $1.25 & $1.50

Chicago's Greatest Showing of Women's Sailor Hats: We have made special preparations for your wants in this line, and, as usual, you will find here all that is new and desirable in high-grade Sailor Hats. Competition is always sharpest around the dollar mark in Sailor Hats and we offer you competition defying values. Fine Belgian Split Braid Sailors and the new Rough-and-Ready Braid Hats in the correct blocks; a choice of silk bands, good leather sweat bands; in short, the perfection of finish and workmanship; undoubtedly the best Dollar Sailors to be bought. **$1.00** **$1.00**

Special Carpet Sale.

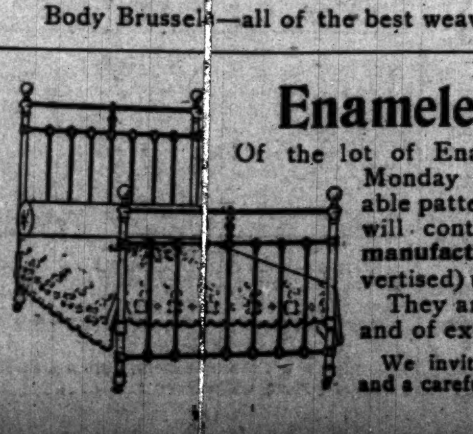
During this sale, which closes this week, our entire stock of high grade carpetings in Body Brussels, Wiltons, and Axminsters is offered **at much less than regular prices.**

Wiltons—Bigelow, Lowell, Whittall, and English qualities, **reduced 25c to 75c yd.**

Axminsters—Bigelow and Lowell makes, **reduced 25c to 50c yd.**

Body Brussels—all of the best weaves, **reduced 15c to 35c yd.**

Enameled Iron Beds.



Of the lot of Enameled Beds advertised on Monday last a number of very desirable patterns still remain unsold. We will continue to offer them **at the manufacturer's net list prices**) as advertised) until the entire lot is closed.

They are perfect in every particular and of excellent design.

We invite your inspection of these beds and a careful comparison of prices.

Embroidery Dept.—Main Floor.

Embroidery Robes,

consisting of a skirt nine-tenths made, requiring the addition of a band only—and plain material, edging and insertion for the waist. We show them in handsome combinations of lace and embroidery. A few, slightly mussed in handling, have been reduced to these prices:

$5.90, $7.50, $10.00 & $15.50 ea.

Blouse Waist Patterns, fancy front, edging, insertion and plain material; reduced to **$2.25** and **$2.95** each.

Fancy All-Overs, in lace combinations of Tucking, Shirring and Embroidery, very fashionable for waists and yokes, many styles, all at reduced prices: **95c, $1.25, $1.48** and **$1.85** yard.

Basement: Many Remnants of All-Overs, Edges and Insertions at very low prices to close:

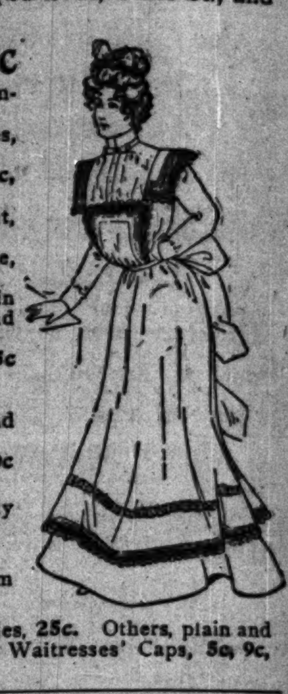
White and Blue Pique, reduced to **25c** and **48c** yard.

8th floor Dressmaking Depts.

Man-tailored Suits, to order, for $50, $60, $70, and $75, *or considerably less than our regular charges. This is our customary Spring reduction, made to enable us to keep intact our working force during what is usually a dull season, and to dispose of the stock of tailor cloths belonging to our Dressmaking Departments.*

June Sale of Aprons and Caps

At special, very low prices. 18,000 Aprons prepared for this annual sale. Aprons of all kinds—in all grades of fineness. Newest styles for maid and mistress. The sale prices will warrant the purchase of a large supply for future use. (2d floor, State St., and basement.)



White Lawn Aprons, in 14 different pretty styles, at— **25c**

White Lawn Aprons, plain and embroidery trimmed, medium and extra width, **30c to $10.50.**

White Lawn Aprons, bibs and shoulder bretelles, **50c, 60c, 75c, 80c to $10.75.**

Small Aprons, with bib and shoulder straps, **90c, $1.00,** to **$3.35.**

Women's Sewing and Work Aprons, large pocket, **85c to $1.00.**

Women's Aprons, small, medium and large size, **40c** and up.

Gingham Aprons, **25c, 30c,** and **45c;** with bibs, in light and dark colors, **45c** to **$1.45;** high neck and long sleeves, **90c.**

Half Sleeves of white lawn and black sateen, **25c** and **30c.**

Maids' and waitresses' Caps, **5c, 9c, 12c to 65c.**

Lawn Bow Caps, **9c, 12c, 15c to 95c.**

Nurses' Caps, **20c, 35c to 65c.**

Dusting Caps, white and colors, **25c.**

Night Caps, **45c, 50c to $1.75.**

Breakfast and Dress Caps and Caps for elderly women, a very large assortment at moderate prices.

Special sizes of Aprons made to order.

Basement—1,200 White Lawn Aprons, plain hem and fancy borders, **18c.**

1,200 Bretelle Aprons, plain and tucked bretelles, **25c.** Others, plain and embroidery trimmed, **30c, 50c** and **60c.** Maids' and Waitresses' Caps, **5c, 9c, 12c, 15c, 25c.** Gingham Aprons, **18c** and **25c.**

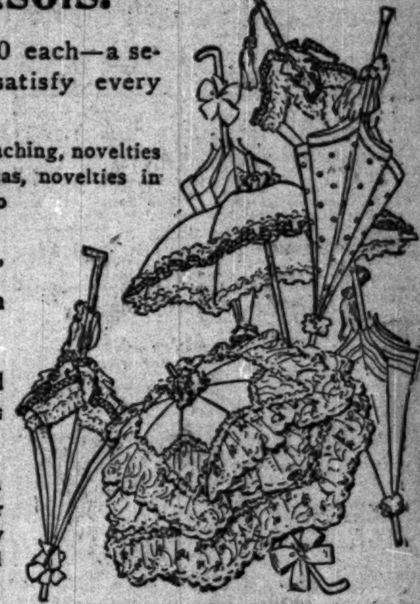
Rich Black Dress Goods Decidedly reduced.

Several lines of beautiful imported Novelties are not moving quite as rapidly as they should. Their real merit does not seem to be appreciated. We make a price inducement to stimulate their selling. *It's a rare opportunity.* The fabrics are exclusive and *very fine.*

Fine, Black French Silk and Wool Novelties and English Mohair Novelties reduced from much higher prices to

75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 yard.

Beautiful Parasols.



Parasols from $2.50 to $150.00 each—a selection it would seem should satisfy every one.

Novelties in Parasols, fancy and coaching, novelties in Parasolettes, novelties in En-tout-cas, novelties in juvenile Parasols, for misses from 3 to 16 years.

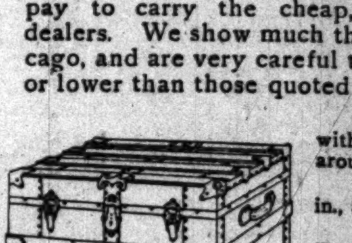
Our exclusive "Automobile" with its "clubby" handle has won much favor.

Original styles that never find their way to other Chicago shops make our showing distinctive.

Parisian daintiness and American cleverness combined are responsible for these handsome novelties, demanded by exclusive people and always provided by us.

Trunks that Will Give Satisfaction.

Experienced travelers know what is demanded of a trunk and appreciate an honestly made article of stout material. We have an immense business among such customers and find that it does not pay to carry the cheap, unsubstantial trunks sold by many dealers. We show much the best line of sizes and styles in Chicago, and are very careful to see that our prices are always as low or lower than those quoted elsewhere on similar trunks.



Canvas-covered, square top Trunks, bound with iron; good lock and bolts, hardwood slats around box; at very low prices:

28 in., **$2.75;** 30 in., **$3.00;** 32 in., **$3.25;** 34 in., **$3.50;** 36 in., **$3.75;** 38 in., **$4.00.**

Men's and Women's Combination Basswood Trunks, iron-bound, good corners and clamps, covered with canvas, contain one 9-inch top tray and extra dress or suit tray; unusual value at these prices: 28 in., **$4.75;** 30 in., **$5.00;** 32 in., **$5.25;** 34 in., **$5.50;** 36 in., **$5.75;** 38 in., **$6.00;** 40 in., **$6.25.**

Women's Combination Dress Trunks, basswood box, canvas covered, four hardwood slats on top of trunk, bound with cold-rolled steel, Excelsior brass lock and No. 4 bolts, four long strap hinges, steel valance and valance clamps; the new style movable hat rests in bonnet box of top tray. This trunk contains bonnet tray and extra dress tray, and is lined throughout with cloth. A value that is hard to match: 32-inch, **$10.00;** 34-inch, **$10.50;** with two dress trays, 36-inch, **$11.50;** 38-inch, **$12.00;** 40-inch, **$12.50;** 42-inch, **$13.00.**

Leather-bound combination Trunks, made on an extra fine box, covered with canvas, lined throughout with cloth, riveted; two sole leather straps over cover, brass trimmed, good lock and bolts; contains top tray and one extra tray; sheet steel bottom; prices: 30 in., **$9.50;** 32 in., **$10.25;** 34 in., **$11.00;** 36 in., **$11.75;** 38 in., **$12.50;** 40 in., **$13.25;** 42 in., **$14.00.**

Women's Skirt Trunks, leather bound and canvas covered, containing one 9-inch bonnet tray, and 3 skirt trays, with tie tapes, and space under the bottom tray. Made for constant hard travel, being trimmed with brassed corners, valance clamps, and two dowels on each end of trunk, 4 long strap hinges, and best lock and bolts; prices: 40 in., **$16.00;** 42 in., **$17.50;** 44 in., **$19.00.**

Numerous other trunks up to **$84.00.**

Steamer Trunks: Basswood Steamer Trunks, bound with sheet iron, covered with canvas, lined throughout with cloth, good lock and bolts, just such a trunk as one needs for a trip to Paris. Prices: 28 in., **$4.50;** 30 in., **$4.75;** 32 in., **$5.00;** 34 in., **$5.25;** 36 in., **$5.50;** 38 in., **$5.75;** 40 in., **$6.00.**

The lightest Steamer Trunk made, especially adapted for long European trips where heavy trunks are expensive to carry; made of selected basswood and stayed throughout, full riveted, solid brass trimmings, leather bound, with rawhide caps, in the following sizes: 32 in., **$12.00;** 34 in., **$13.00;** 36 in., **$14.00;** 38 in., **$15.00;** 40 in., **$16.00;** 42 in., **$17.00.**

Other excellent steamer trunks up to **$30.00.**

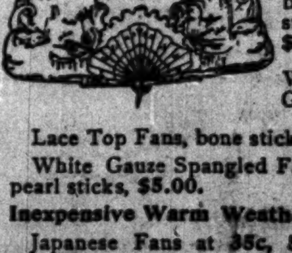
Numerous other Trunks, such as Men's Compartment Trunks, Golf Trunks, Boot Trunks, Hat Trunks, Shirt Waist Trunks, and all kinds for the comfort and convenience of the traveler.

Trunk Straps, 9 ft., **35c, 50c and 75c.**

Fans for Graduation

(1st Floor, Annex.)

White Gauze and Silk Decorated and Spangled Fans, with wood sticks.......... **95c**



White Gauze Spangled Fans, with bone sticks, **$1.45.**

White Gauze, Lace Top Fans, bone sticks, **$1.50.**

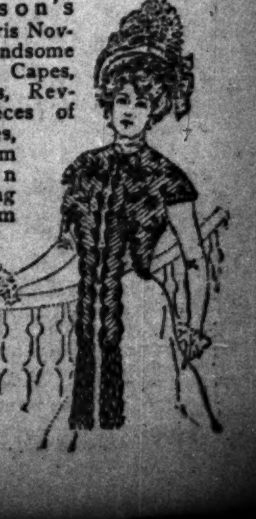
White Gauze Spangled Fans, with pearl sticks, **$5.00.**

Inexpensive Warm Weather Fans.

Japanese Fans at **35c, 50c, 60c** and **75c** each.

Ning Poo Fans, **$1.00 doz.; 10c ea.**

Sample Garnitures at ½ Price



This season's samples of Paris Novelties in handsome Lace Spangled Capes, Boleros, Yokes, Revers, Skirt pieces of various shapes, in black, cream and Persian effects, ranging in price from **95c to $27.50,** to be closed out **at exactly one-half of prices now marked upon them.**